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THE ELEMENTS
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR.

THE ELEMENTS
OF
GREEK GRAMMAR,

INCLUDING

ACCIDENCE, IRREGULAR VERBS, AND PRINCIPLES
OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION ;

ADAPTED TO THE SYSTEM OF CRUDE FORMS,

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PREFACE.

THAT method of teaching the Accidence of the Classical Languages which, under the name of the "Crude-Form System," discards the fiction under which the nominative case of a noun, or the 1st person of the present tense of a verb, is treated as, in some peculiar sense, *the word*, from which the other cases or tenses are deduced, has so far made good its ground as no longer to stand in need of defence or apology. That the nominative case is as much a *formed word* as the accusative or genitive, that is, made like the other cases by addition of a suffix, or by some equivalent process, from a stem or declinable form called in this Grammar the *Crude Form*,* and that the present tense of a verb is also very generally made in like manner from a verbal stem; that the various cases and tenses are easily made from the stem or crude form, but only by most artificial and sometimes grotesque devices from the nominative case and present tense respectively; that the otherwise perplexing diversities of declension and conjugation are thus simply explained, regard being paid to the different terminations of the crude form; that analogies, real and not arbitrary, are readily seized and pursued to their legitimate consequences, even by young students, so that an effort of memory is converted into a reasoning process; and that the science of tracing the derivation of

* Crude forms are indicated in this Grammar by a hyphen affixed: thus, *ἵππος* being the nom. sing. of the Greek word signifying *horse*, *ἵππον*, the accus. sing., etc., the crude-form state of the word is written *ἵππο-*.

one word from another, either in the same or a kindred language, (which, when the nominative case or the present tense is taken for the starting-point, often seems to the beginner little else than a succession of lucky guesses, in which he chiefly admires the ingenuity, perhaps the audacity, of his tutor,) is brought under obvious and easily stated rules, scarcely less rigorous than those which govern mathematical operations;—all this will scarcely be questioned as matter of theory;* and it is believed that the experience of those who have made fair trial of the system would shew that it has succeeded well in practice. Yet while the admirable Latin Grammar of Professor Key has been in use for more than ten years, and though Exercise Books, both Greek and Latin, have been published on this system,† no corresponding Greek Grammar, so far as the writer knows, has yet appeared, although the system is perhaps still better adapted to the Greek than to the Latin language. To supply this deficiency the present Grammar is offered. It has been in a great measure compiled, but with many changes and considerable additions, from the Elementary Grammars of Professor G. Curtius‡ and Dr. H. L. Ahrens,§ which, like many other approved Greek Grammars in Germany, are founded on the system of Crude Forms.

The writer's especial thanks are due to his friends and former Tutors, Professors Key and Malden, of University

* On the Crude-form System see the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar, and articles by the same author in Bell's *English Journal of Education*, Nos. 48 and 49; also an article by Mr. John Robson, B.A., in the *Classical Museum*, vol. iv., p. 388.

† *Constructive Greek Exercises*, and *Constructive Latin Exercises*, by John Robson, B.A., published by Walton and Maberly.

‡ *Griechische Schulgrammatik*, von Dr. G. Curtius. Prag.

§ *Griechische Formenlehre des Homerischen und Attischen Dialektes*, von Dr. H. L. Ahrens. Göttingen.

College, London. In common with all who have made the Greek and Latin languages their special study, he is under great obligations to Professor Key for his critical researches in classical philology, and for the many important and original additions he has made to it as a science. It was, moreover, at Mr. Key's suggestion that the compilation of this book was at first undertaken; much valuable assistance and advice have been received from him during its progress;* and, in many points of form and arrangement, free use has been made of his Latin Grammar: but the references contained in the notes to the Grammar, and the other philological writings of Professor Key, furnish no adequate measure of the extent to which this book is indebted to him.

Had the excellent but brief fragment of a Greek Grammar for Schools, printed many years ago by Professor Malden, been completed, this attempt would never have been made. While the sheets were passing through the press, the writer was favoured with the perusal, in MS., of the earlier portion (on Letter-changes and on the Substantives) of a much more extended Grammar by the same distinguished scholar.† From this source, as well as from sundry criticisms kindly communicated from time to time,‡ some valuable improvements were derived; and very frequently, when the writer found the methods he had adopted corroborated by Mr. Malden's MS., he was reminded how much of what was most accurate

* Particularly in the §§ on Letter-changes, and on the laws of Verbal formations. Many of the illustrations given in the foot-notes are founded on suggestions from Prof. Key.

† "Ex pede Herculem."—It is impossible not to express a hope that this Grammar may be in due time completed: it would leave little to be desired in this department of Greek learning.

‡ Particularly on some portions of the detailed conjugation of γράφ-, §§ 353, etc. The rules in §§ 115—120 are principally taken, with the author's leave, from the fragment mentioned in the text.

in his knowledge of the Greek language was due, directly or indirectly, to the Professor of Greek in University College.

It is intended shortly to publish a brief Syntax, with chapters on the Dialectical Varieties, and on Accents.*

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,

May 15, 1857.

* The marks of accent are not printed in the body of this Grammar, except in a very few instances to distinguish between identical forms. Until the laws which govern them are understood they are of little use to the learner, and by their omission space is gained for marking the quantity of all doubtful vowels,—a matter, it is believed, of much greater importance to a beginner.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Greek language was spoken by the ancient Hellenes (Ἕλληνες), the inhabitants of Greece, its islands, and colonies. It is akin to the Sanscrit, Persian, and Latin languages, and to those of the Slavonic, the Lithuanian, the German, and the Celtic nations, etc. All these are sister tongues, and together form the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

2. The Greek people was divided at an early period into tribes, each of which spoke a distinct dialect. The principal dialects of the Greek language are the Æolic, the Doric, and the Ionic.

3. The Ionic dialect was spoken by the Ionian Greeks in Attica, in many islands, and in the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor. Of all the dialects it was the first which was cultivated in poetry. It gave rise to three distinct but closely related dialects, viz:—

a. The *old Ionic*, or *Epic*, dialect, which is preserved in the poems of Homer, Hesiod, and their successors.

b. The *new Ionic* dialect, known to us principally from the History of Herodotus.

c. The *Attic* dialect, in which were written the numerous works in poetry and prose which Athens produced in her prime. The principal writers of the Attic dialect are the tragic poets Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; the comic poet Aristophanes; the historians Thucydides and Xenophon; the philosopher Plato; and the great orators Lysias, Demosthenes, and Æschines.

Through the pre-eminence of Athens in Greece, and the excellence of the Athenian literature, the Attic became the principal dialect: it has since been made the acknowledged standard of

the language ; and when *Greek* simply is spoken of, *Attic* Greek is commonly meant.

4. Varieties of the *Æolic* dialect were spoken by the *Æolians* in Asia Minor, *Boeotia*, and *Thessaly*. The poet *Alcæus*, and the poetess *Sappho*, in the island of *Lesbos*, wrote in the *Æolic* dialect.

5. The *Doric* dialect was spoken by the *Dorians* in North Greece, *Peloponnesus*, and *Crete*, and in the numerous *Dorian* colonies, especially in *Sicily* and *Lower Italy*. *Doric* is the dialect of the lyric poet *Pindar* and of the bucolic poet *Theocritus*. The choral odes of the *Attic* tragedians also contain individual *Doric* forms.

6. When *Athens* had ceased to be the leading city of Greece, the *Attic* dialect still continued to be the speech of all cultivated Greeks. It soon began, however, to fall away from its ancient purity ; and from the third century before Christ, the *common* dialect (*ἡ κοινὴ διαλεκτός*) was distinguished from the older *Attic*.

7. Mid-way between the older *Attic* and the common dialect stands the great philosopher *Aristotle*. Among the later authors the most important are the historians *Polybius*, *Plutarch*, *Arrian*, and *Dio Cassius* ; the geographer *Strabo* ; and the rhetoricians *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, and *Lucian*.

ACCIDENCE.

8. The letters of the Greek alphabet are as follows :—

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	a (short or long).
Β	β β	Beta	b.
Γ	γ γ	Gamma	g (as in <i>gun</i>).
Δ	δ	Delta	d.
Ε	ε	Epsilon	e (short).
Φ	φ	Vau	w.
Ζ	ζ ζ	Zeta	(z).
Η	η	Eta	e (long).
Θ	θ θ	Theta	th (as in <i>thin</i>).
Ι	ι	Iota	i (short or long).
Κ	κ	Kappa	k.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l.

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Μ	μ	Mu	m.
Ν	ν	Nu	n.
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x.
Ο	ο	O micron	o (short).
Π	π ϖ	Pi	p.
Ϟ		Koppa	k (before o).
Ρ	ρ	Rho	r.
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s (as in <i>sun</i>).
Τ	τ γ	Tau	t.
Υ	υ	U psilon	u (short or long).
Φ	φ	Phi	ph or f.
Χ	χ	Chi	ch (as in German).
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps.
Ω	ω	O mēga	o (long).

9. The characters of the Greek alphabet do not differ materially from those of the Latin, or of modern languages. All are derived from the Phœnician alphabet.

10. Γ γ before the gutturals γ, κ, χ, ξ, was pronounced as *n* in *long*: hence in Latin words derived from the Greek *n* is substituted for it. Τεγγω was pronounced *tengo*; Αγχίσις, *Anchises*; φορμυξ, *phorminx*.

11. The letter *vau*, F *f* (called also, from its shape, *digamma*), was entirely rejected in Ionic and Attic. It has even disappeared from the manuscripts of the Homeric poems; though it is plain, from metrical considerations, that when those poems were composed, the letter had not yet become obsolete, at least in pronunciation. Its existence is, besides, sufficiently attested by ancient inscriptions. For these reasons, and from its use in explaining the inflections of words, and the connection of the Greek with kindred languages,* *vau* has been restored to its place in the alphabet.

12. The most ancient Greek seems to have possessed a consonantal *z*, equivalent to the English *y* (consonant). Though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, traces of it are

* Compare, for instance, the Greek words οἶνος, ἰδεῖν, ὦν (i. e. *foinos*, *fidēin*, *ōfon*), with the Latin *vinum*, *vidēre*, *ōvum*; and ἐργον (*Ferpon*) with the English *work*, and German *Werk*.

found in the changes arising out of its combination with the several consonants.*

13. The precise sound of ζ has been lost. It is very commonly pronounced as *ds* or *dz*; yet in many forms it is more accurately represented by *sd*, or perhaps by the sounds heard in both parts of *judge*. Hence it occupies the same place in the alphabet as our *g*, which before *i* and *e* often has this sound.

14. ϟ was used only before *o*: as, ϟορινθος, Συρᾱοοισιοι, on coins, for Κορινθος, Συρᾱκοισιοι. Hence its name *koppa*, as opposed to *kappa*, which was once used only before *a*,† as was the case always with the Latin *k*—*kalumniā*, *Karthago*, *kalendæ*; while the Latin *q* was used only before *u*, which in the old Latin alphabet represented the Greek *o*. Observe, also, that the Latin *q* (Q) occupies the same place in the Latin alphabet as ϟ in the Greek.

15. The character σ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words, ς at the end: thus, σῦν, σειω, ἡσῶν; but πονος, κεῖς. In compound words ς is sometimes used at the end of the first element of the compound: as, προς-ερχομαι, δυς-βᾱτος.

16. Υ υ was probably pronounced nearly as the French *u* or German *ü*: τυπτω as *tüptō*, approaching *typtō*.

17. In addition to the letters already given, the Greek language possesses the character ' (*spiritus asper*, the *aspirate* or rough breathing), which is pronounced like the English *h*, and is written over the vowel to which it belongs: thus, ἑξ is pronounced *hex*; Ἑκτωρ, *Hector*. The aspirate is usually written over the second vowel of a diphthong: as, οἶτος, *houtos*. Every initial ρ takes the aspirate; and when double ρ occurs in the middle of a word, ' is sometimes placed over the second: thus, ῥᾱψῶδος, *rhapsōdus*; Πυρρῶς, *Pyrrhus*. With this exception, ' is only found at the beginning of words.

18. The sign, ' (*spiritus lenis*, the smooth breathing), is usually placed over all initial vowels and diphthongs which do not take

* It is plain, however, that the so-called consonantal *i*, *y*, and *w* (F), are merely the vowels *i* (as in French) and *u* (oo) uttered with great rapidity.

† An ancient inscription contains the word ΙΥϟ⊙D⊙RKΑΣ, *i. e.* ΑΥϟοδορκας, thus exhibiting *kappa* and *koppa* in one and the same word before *a* and *o* respectively (Rose, Inscr. Gr. Tab. viii.).

‘; but as this sign only denotes the absence of the rough breathing, it has not been thought necessary to use it in this grammar.

19. The sign ‘, at the end of a word, signifies that a vowel or diphthong has been thrown away: thus, πᾶρ’ ἐκεῖνῳ, for πᾶρᾶ ἐκεῖνῳ, *by the side of yonder man*; ἐπ’ ἄριστερᾶ, for ἐπὶ ἄριστερᾶ, *on the left hand*. The sign ‘, when so used, is called the *apostrophe*.

20. The same sign is employed to signify that a *crusis* (κρᾱῖς, *mixing*), or contraction, has taken place of two words into one: thus, τοῖνομά, for το ονομά; κἀγᾱθος, for καὶ ἄγᾱθος. In this case, the letters are written close together.

21. The mark ¯ over a vowel denotes that that vowel is long; ˘, that it is short; ˉ, that it is common, *i.e.* variably long or short. But, as the length of the vowels *e* and *o* is already denoted by the character (ε or η, ο or ω), the signs of quantity are only used with *a*, *i*, and *u*.

22. For the division of sentences and periods, the *comma* and *full stop* are employed in Greek. If the point is placed above the line, it is equivalent to our colon or semicolon: *as*. ἐσπερᾶ ἦν τότε ἦλθεν ἀγγελος, *it was evening; then came a messenger*. The sign of interrogation was ;: *as*, τί εἰπᾱς; *what did you say?*

OF SOUNDS AND LETTER-CHANGES.

23. The natural order of the vowels has been ascertained to be *i*, *e*, *a*, *o*, *u*, pronounced as on the continent. The three intermediate vowels, *e*, *a*, *o*, which are nearly akin, are sometimes called the *strong*, and the extreme vowels, *i*, *u*, as partaking in some degree of the nature of consonants (§ 12, *n.*), the *weak* vowels.

24. The consonants are divided, accordingly as they are or are not audible without the aid of a vowel, into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*.

25. The mutes are classified, according to the part of the mouth by which they are produced, into *throat-sounds* (gutturals), *teeth-sounds* (dentals), and *lip-sounds* (labials). They are again distinguished, according to the strength with which they are uttered, as *hard* (tenues), *soft* (mediæ), and *aspirated* (aspiratæ).

	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediæ).	Aspirated (aspiratæ).	
Throat-sounds (gutturals)	κ	γ	χ	k-sounds.
Teeth-sounds (dentals)	τ	δ	θ	t-sounds.
Lip-sounds (labials)	π	β	φ	p-sounds.

26. The semivowels are ρ, λ, γ (nasal), ν, μ, σ, and ϕ. The three nasal sounds, γ (nasal), ν, μ, correspond to the three classes of mutes, guttural, dental, and labial*: σ and ϕ are dental and labial *spirants*, and the consonant-ι (y) would have been the corresponding guttural: ρ, λ, μ, ν, are sometimes called *liquids*, and σ the *sibilant*.

27. From the union of σ with certain of the mutes, arise the double consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ: ψ is only a shorter symbol for πσ or φσ, ξ for κσ or χσ, ζ for the union of δ with a spirant (σ or consonant-ι).† But ξ is not written for κσ in compounds of the preposition εκ: as, εκσωζω, *I rescue*; not εξωζω.

28. *Vowels*.—The strong (intermediate) vowels followed by either of the weak (extreme) vowels form diphthongs: thus, ε-υ becomes ευ, *well*; πα-ιδ- becomes παιδ-, *boy*; γενε-ι becomes γενει, *to the race*. The diphthongs are as follows: ει, ηι, αι, α̃ι, οι, ωι, ευ, ηυ, αυ, ου. In diphthongs compounded of η, α̃, or ω, and ι, the ι was not at all, or but slightly, audible, and hence in our editions of Greek authors it is usually written underneath the long vowels (η, α̃, ω; *iota subscript*).

29. The Greek diphthongs were probably formed by the rapid succession of the several sounds. In England they are generally pronounced as the same combinations of letters would be pronounced in English.

30. If two vowels which usually form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, the sign of *diæresis* (̃, διαίρεσις, *separation*) is placed over the latter: thus, παιδ-, *boy*, is pronounced πα-ιδ; αὔπνο-, *sleepless*, α-υπνο-.

31. The (so-called) diphthong υι arises from the union of υ with the consonant-ι; hence it is found only before vowels, and

* Hence the combinations γκ, γγ, etc., νρ, νδ, etc., and μπ, etc., are very frequent: ἀμπελος, ἀμφί, ἀγκυρᾶ, ἀγγελος, ἀντί, ἀνδρος; *ampelos, amphî, ankûra, angelos, anti, andros*.

† Compare *Jupiter* for *Diu-piter*, *diurnal* and *journal*, etc.

should be pronounced *u-y*: as, *μυια* (moo-ya), *a fly*; *υίος*, (hoo-yos), *a son*. Compare *musca* (French, *mouche*), and *filius* (Spanish, *hijo*.)

32. The (weak) vowels, *ι, υ*, before *ε, η, α, ο, ω*, generally remain unchanged, each vowel retaining its separate sound: as, *σοφι-α*, *wisdom*; *λυ-ω*, *I loosen*; *ί-ει*, *it rains*.

33. Vowels identical with, or akin to, each other, are rarely allowed to stand together. To prevent their juxtaposition, contraction is resorted to. The following rules are observed:—

I. In the contraction of like vowels,

αα becomes $\bar{\alpha}$: thus <i>γεραᾶ</i> becomes <i>γερά</i> .			
εε	ει	αιτεε	αιτει.
εη	η	αιτηητε	αιτητε.
εει	ει	αιτεει	αιτει.
ιι	$\bar{\iota}$	Χιῖος	Χῖος.
οο	ου	πλοος	πλους.
οω	ω	ζηλωω	ζηλω.
οοι	οι	ζηλοοις	ζηλοις.
οου	ου	πλοου	πλου

II. In the contraction of unlike vowels,

α. *ο* prevails over *α* or *ε*.

αο becomes ω : thus *τῖμασμεν* becomes *τῖμωμεν*.

αω	ω	τῖμαω	τῖμω.
αοι	φ	αοιδη	φδη.
αου	ω	τῖμαου	τῖμω.
οα	ω*	αιδοᾶ	αιδω.
εο	ου	γενεος	γενους.
εω	ω	φῖλεω	φίλω.
εοι	οι	χρῦσσει	χρῦσοι.
εου	ου	φιλεου	φίλου.
οε	ου	ζηλοε	ζηλου.
οη	ω	ζηλοητε	ζηλωτε.
οει	οι	ζηλοεις	ζηλοις.
οη	οι	ζηλοης	ζηλοις.

* But in crasis, *οα* becomes $\bar{\alpha}$: thus,

δ ἄνηρ becomes ἄνηρ.

αυτο- ἄδης αυθαδης.

In Ionic Greek, however, ω appears: as, ὦνηρ, ἰππωναξ, from ἰππο-ἄναξ.

b. When *a* comes into contact with *ε* (*η*), the vowel which precedes preponderates.

<i>αε</i>	becomes <i>ᾱ</i> :	thus <i>αεκων</i>	becomes <i>ᾱκων</i> .
<i>αη</i>	<i>ᾱ</i>	<i>τῖμαητε</i>	<i>τῖμαῖτε</i> .
<i>αει</i>	<i>ᾱ</i>	<i>αειδω</i>	<i>αῖδω</i> .
<i>αη</i>	<i>ᾱ</i>	<i>τῖμαης</i>	<i>τῖμας</i> .
<i>εα</i>	<i>η</i> *	<i>κεᾶρ</i>	<i>κηρ</i> .
<i>εαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λυεαι</i>	<i>λυη</i> .
<i>ηαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λυηαι</i>	<i>λυη</i> .

In the contraction of *εαι*, however, *ει* is sometimes found for *η* : thus, *λυεαι* is contracted into *λυει* as well as *λυη*. Similarly, *αικης* is written as the contracted form of *αεικης*, *unseemly*, not *ακης*.

34. The short vowel of a root is often lengthened, either in the inflection and derivation of words, or in compensation for the loss of a dropped consonant.

I. In the inflection and derivation of words,

<i>ᾱ</i> generally	becomes <i>η</i> :	thus <i>τῖμα-</i> , <i>honour</i> , fut. tense	<i>τῖμησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>αι</i>	<i>φᾶν-</i> , <i>shew</i> , pres. impf.	<i>φαιν-</i> .
<i>ε</i> generally	<i>η</i>	<i>αιτε-</i> , <i>ask</i> , fut.	<i>αιτησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>ει</i>	<i>σπερ-</i> , <i>sow</i> , pres. impf.	<i>σπειρ-</i> .
<i>ο</i> always	<i>ω</i>	<i>ζηλο-</i> , <i>envy</i> , fut.	<i>ζηλωσ-</i> .
<i>ι</i> either	<i>ῑ</i>	<i>κρίν-</i> , <i>judge</i> , pres. impf.	<i>κρίν-</i> .
or	<i>ει</i>	<i>λίπ-</i> , <i>leave</i> , pres. impf.	<i>λειπ-</i> .
<i>υ</i> either	<i>ῡ</i>	<i>λυ-</i> , <i>loosen</i> , fut.	<i>λῦσ-</i> .
or	<i>ευ</i>	<i>φύγ-</i> , <i>flee</i> , pres. impf.	<i>φευγ-†</i> .

But after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, *ᾱ* is lengthened into *ᾱ̄*, instead of *η* : as, *εα-*, *permit*, fut. *εᾱσ-* ; *ια-*, *heal*, *ιατρο-*, *physician* ; *ορα-*, *see*, *οραμᾱτ-*, *spectacle*. Generally, the Attic dialect avoids the combinations *εη*, *ιη*, *ρη* ; employing, instead, *εᾱ*, *ιᾱ*, and *ρᾱ*.

II. When the short vowel is lengthened in compensation for the loss of a consonant, *ᾱ* is for the most part changed into *ᾱ̄* even when not preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* : thus, from *παντ-*, *all*, is made N. S. *πᾱς* for *παντς* ; *ε* frequently becomes *ει*, not *η* : as,

* But in the plurals of neuters of the second declension, *εᾱ* becomes *ᾱ̄* : *οσσεᾱ̄*=*οσσᾱ̄*, *χρῦσεᾱ̄*=*χρῦσᾱ̄*. Also, if *ε* or *ι* precedes, *εα* regularly becomes *ᾱ̄*, not *η* : as, *κλειᾱ̄*=*κλειᾱ̄*, *ῥυγεᾱ̄*=*ῥυγιᾱ̄* ; but *ῥυγιη* is also found.

† See, however, § 45 d. on the consonant-ι.

εἰμι, *I am*, for εσ-μι; ο frequently becomes ου: as, οδους for οδους, N. S. from οδοντ-, *tooth*; ι and υ always become ī and ū.

35. The three short strong vowels, ε, ᾱ, ο, are often interchanged in one and the same root. In this case, ε must usually be regarded as the original vowel: thus, τρεπ-, *turn*, ἐτραπον, *I turned*, τροπο-, *a turning*; γενεσ-, *a race*, N. S. γένος (compare, in Latin, *gener-is* with the N. S. *genus*); φλεγ-, *burn*, φλογ-, *a flame*. Sometimes η becomes ω: as, ἄρηγ-, *assist*, ἄρωγο-, *helper*.

36. *Consonants*.—Consonants are subject, on their concurrence, to yet greater restrictions and changes than vowels.

A guttural or labial mute cannot precede a dental mute, except it be of the same order. Thus the allowable combinations are κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ; and if, through inflection or derivation, a mute of a different order is brought before the dental, the former must be assimilated to the latter. Thus, from the roots

πλεκ-, *twist*, κλεπ-, *steal*, γραφ-, *scratch, write*,
with the adverbial suffix -δην, are formed the adverbs

πλεγδην, κλεβδην, γραβδην,
for πλεκδην, etc.; from

λεγ-, *say*, διωκ-, *pursue*, βλαβ-, *hurt*,
with the suffix -θηναι, of the infin. pas. 1 aor., are formed

λεχθηναι, διωχθηναι, βλαφθηναι,
for λεγθηναι, etc.; and from

δεχ-, *receive*, τριβ-, *rub*, γραφ-, *write*,
with the suffix -το, are formed the verbal adjectives

δεκτο-, τριπτο-, γραπτο-.

Compare, in Latin, the participles *scripto-*, *tracto-*, *acto-*, from *scrib-*, *trah-*, *ag-*.

But the preposition εκ, *out, from*, remains unchanged in all combinations: as, εκθεσι-, *a putting forth*; εκδοτο-, *betrayed*; not εχθεσι-, εγδοτο-.

37. Dental mutes before dental mutes pass into the semivowel σ: thus,

from ἀνῦτ-, *accomplish*, is derived ἀνυστο-, for ανυττο, *accomplished*.

from αδ-, *sing*, αστεο-, for αδτεο-, *canendo*.

from πειθ-, *persuade*, πεισθηναι, for πειθθηναι, to
• *be persuaded*.

Similarly, the dental liquid, ν , sometimes passes into σ before a dental: as, $\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$ -, *one who pollutes*, from $\mu\alpha\tilde{\nu}$ -, *pollute* (see § 42).

38. Before μ , any guttural becomes γ , any dental (or ν) becomes σ , any labial becomes μ : thus,

From $\delta\iota\omega\kappa$ -, <i>pursue</i>	is derived $\delta\iota\omega\gamma\mu\omicron$ -, <i>pursuit</i> .
$\beta\rho\epsilon\chi$ -, <i>make wet</i> ,	$\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I am wetted</i> .
$\tilde{\iota}\delta$ -, <i>know</i> ,	$\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, <i>we know</i> .
$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ -, <i>persuade</i> ,	$\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$ -, <i>persuaded</i> .
$\phi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ -, <i>shew</i> ,	$\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\tilde{\alpha}\tau$ -, <i>an apparition</i> .
$\kappa\omicron\tau$ -, <i>cut, beat</i> ,	$\kappa\omicron\mu\mu\omicron$ -, <i>a beating</i> .
$\beta\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\beta$ -, <i>hurt</i> ,	$\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, <i>I am hurt</i> .
$\gamma\rho\tilde{\alpha}\phi$ -, <i>write</i> ,	$\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\tilde{\alpha}\tau$ -, <i>a letter</i> .

Sometimes, however, gutturals and dentals remain unchanged before μ : as, $\alpha\kappa\mu\alpha$ -, *point, edge*; $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\iota\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *number*; and in the older language $\iota\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$, *we know*; $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\omicron\nu$ -, *senseless*; $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *dancing*, occur against $\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\nu$ -, $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\sigma\mu\omicron$ -.

The preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ is not changed before μ : as, $\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\theta$ -, *learn thoroughly*.

39. Gutturals and labials followed by σ :—

$\kappa\sigma$ }	$\pi\sigma$ }
$\gamma\sigma$ }	$\beta\sigma$ }
$\chi\sigma$ }	$\phi\sigma$ }
all become ξ	
all become ψ :	

thus, σ being the future tense suffix,

From $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma$ -, <i>lead</i> ,	is formed $\alpha\xi$ -, for $\alpha\gamma\sigma$ -, <i>will lead</i> .
$\delta\epsilon\chi$ -, <i>receive</i> ,	$\delta\epsilon\xi$ -, for $\delta\epsilon\chi\sigma$ -, <i>will receive</i> .
$\tau\rho\tilde{\iota}\beta$ -, <i>rub</i> ,	$\tau\rho\iota\psi$ -, for $\tau\rho\iota\beta\sigma$ -, <i>will rub</i> .
$\gamma\rho\tilde{\alpha}\phi$ -, <i>write</i> ,	$\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ -, for $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\sigma$ -, <i>will write</i> .

Compare the Latin *rex*i and *scripsi*, from *reg*- and *scrib*-.

40. Before σ , the dental mutes are dropped without compensation.* The dental liquid ν , before σ , is dropped with compensa-

* But in the older Greek a dental before σ was often not dropped, but assimilated to it, producing $\sigma\sigma$: hence such forms, so frequent in Homer, as the 1 aorists $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon$ (in later Greek, $\epsilon\phi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\iota}\sigma\epsilon$), from the C. F. $\phi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\delta$ -, *tell*, and $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\iota}\delta$ -, *carry*; and $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\tilde{\iota}$ (i. e. $\pi\omicron\delta$ - $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$, in later Greek $\pi\omicron\sigma\tilde{\iota}$), dat. plur. from $\pi\omicron\delta$ -, *foot*. Similarly, in such forms as $\omicron\phi\epsilon\sigma$ - $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$, Epic dat. plur. of $\omicron\phi\epsilon\sigma$ -, *mountain*, σ of the C. F.

tion in a final syllable, without compensation in the middle of a word, unless σ has been substituted for τ . In like manner, ν is lost before ζ . Thus,

From $\alpha\nu\tau$ -, *accomplish*, is formed $\alpha\nu\sigma$ -, for $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma$ -, *accomplishment*.

$\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, <i>tell</i> ,	$\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, for $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, <i>I told</i> .
$\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta$ -, <i>helmet</i> ,	$\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta\sigma\acute{\iota}$, dat. plur.
$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu$ -, <i>black</i> ,	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma$, for $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\sigma$, nom. sing.
$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ -, <i>deity, destiny</i> ,	$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$, dat. plur.
$\lambda\nu$ -, <i>loosen</i> ,	$\lambda\nu\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (from $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\tau\iota$), <i>they loosen</i> .

$\sigma\upsilon\nu$, *together*, and

$\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoke*,

$\sigma\nu\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, for $\sigma\nu\nu\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*.

The preposition $\epsilon\nu$ in compounds remains unchanged before σ . So ν of $\pi\alpha\nu$ -, *all*, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\nu$ -, *back*, before σ , either remains unchanged, or is assimilated to the following letter: as, $\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron$ -, *all-wise*; $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\upsilon\tau\omicron$ -, *rushing backward*. The ν of $\sigma\upsilon\nu$ -, *with*, which is dropped before ζ or before σ followed by a consonant, is assimilated before simple σ : thus, $\sigma\nu\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*; $\sigma\nu\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\tau\alpha$ -, *fellow-soldier*; but $\sigma\nu\sigma\sigma\iota\tau\omicron$ -, *messmate*.

41. In like manner, $\nu\tau$, $\nu\delta$, $\nu\theta$, are dropped before σ ; but the preceding vowel is always lengthened in compensation: thus,

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau$ -, <i>giant</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\acute{\iota}$.
$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau$ -, <i>placing</i> ,	nom. sing. $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\sigma$, for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma$.
$\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau$ -, <i>old man</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$, for $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\acute{\iota}$.
$\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, <i>pour libation</i> , fut. indic. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta\sigma$.	
$\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ -, <i>suffer</i> ,	fut. indic. $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\sigma$.

42. N remains (generally) unchanged before dental mutes, becomes γ (nasal) before gutturals, and μ before labials. Before liquid consonants, ν is assimilated to the liquid. Thus,

$\sigma\nu\nu\theta\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$ -, <i>a placing together</i> ,	
$\sigma\nu\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ -, <i>cull together</i> ,	for $\sigma\nu\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ -.
$\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -, <i>experienced</i> ,	for $\epsilon\nu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -.

is retained, whereas in later Greek ($\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$), it disappears, as a dental (spirant), before σ of the case-ending. Compare, also, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, fut. and 1 aor. of $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *fulfil*, with the later $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}$.

ελλῖπεσ-, <i>defective</i> ,	for ενλῖπεσ-.
συνρᾶφ-, <i>stitch together</i> ,	for συνρᾶφ-.
εμμεν-, <i>abide in</i> ,	for ενμεν-.

But the preposition *εν* remains unchanged before *ρ*: as, *ενρυθμο-*, *in measure*, not *ερρυθμο-*.

For euphony—that is, facility of pronunciation—*δ* is inserted between *ν* and *ρ* in the declension of *ἄνερ*-, *man*; G. S. *ανδρος*, for *αν'ρος*. Similarly, *β* is inserted between *μ* and *ρ* in *μῆσημ-βρια-*, for *μῆσημ'ρια-*, *midday*, from *μῆσο-*, *mid*, and *ἡμερα-*, *day*.*

43. A hard mute at the end of a word, if the word following begin with the rough breathing, is changed into the corresponding aspirate; if two hard mutes come together, both are changed: thus,

ουχ ὄρω, for ουκ ὄρω, *I do not see*.

ἄφ' ἑστιᾶς, for ἄπ' (ἄπο) ἑστιᾶς, *from the hearth*.

καθ' ἡμερᾶν, for κατ' (κατᾶ) ἡμερᾶν, *day by day*.

νυχθ' ὅλην, for νυκτ' (νυκτᾶ) ὅλην, *the whole night long*.

The same change takes place in compound words: thus,

From *δεκά*, *ten*, and *ἡμερα*-, *day*, is derived *δεχημερο-*, *lasting ten days*.

From *αντί*, *in place of*, and *ὑπάτο-*, *consul*, is derived *ανθύπατο-*, *proconsul*.

It will be observed that in these cases the words are intimately connected.

44. If two consecutive syllables of the same word both properly begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is, in certain cases, changed into the corresponding *tenuis* or hard consonant. If the second aspirate disappears in any of the forms, the first is restored. This change takes place,

a. If both aspirates originally belong to the root: thus,

θρίχ-, *hair of the head*, G. S. *τρίχος*, for *θρίχος*; but N. S. *θριξ*.

θρεφ-, *nourish*, *τρεφω*, *I nourish*; but *θρεψω*, *I will nourish*.

έχ-, *hold, have*, *εχω*, *I have* (without the aspirate); but *έξω*, *I shall have*.

* Compare the French *cendre*, *tendre*, *chambre*, *nombre*, etc., with the Latin *cinis*, *tener*, *camera*, *numerus*; and *combler*, *humile*, *dissembler* with *cumulare*, *humilis*, and *dissimulare*.

- b. In the reduplicated forms of verbs: thus,
χωρε-, go, perfect tense *κεχωρη-*, for *χεχωρη-*.
φυν-, grow, perf. *πεφῦ-*, for *φεφῦ-*.
- c. In the 1 aor. indic. pass. of *θε-, place*, and *θυ-, sacrifice*,—*ετεθε-* and *ετύθε-*, for *εθεθε-* and *εθύθε-*; so, *αμπεχ-*, for *αμφεχ-*, *put round*, from *αμφῖ, round*, and *έχ-*. In the 2 p. sing. of the 1 aor. imper. pass., the second aspirate is changed: as,
σωθητι, for *σωθηθῖ, save thyself*.

Otherwise, when the second aspirate does not belong to the same root as the first, but is due to inflection or composition, both are suffered to remain: thus, from *θελγ-, soothe*, and *-θε*, the suffix of the 1 aor. pas., is formed *εθελχθε-*, *was soothed*, not *ετελχθε-*; from *Κορινθο-, Corinth*, and the adverbial ending *-θῖ*, is formed *Κορινθοθῖ, at Corinth*; and from *αμφῖ, round*, and *χε-*, *pour*, *αμφῖχε-, pour round*.

45. *Consonant-ι*.—It has been said (§ 12), that, though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, having passed into the vowel *ι*, traces of it remain in certain forms arising out of its combination with the several consonants. The most important of the changes which seem to admit of explanation from this principle, are as follows:—

a. From any guttural followed by *ι* cons., arises *σσ* (late Attic *ττ*): thus,

From <i>μακ-, long</i> ,	is formed <i>μασσον-</i> , for <i>μακιον-, longer</i> .
<i>ταγ-, arrange</i> ,	<i>τασσω</i> , for <i>ταγιω, I arrange</i> .
<i>ελαχ-, little</i> ,	<i>ελασσον-</i> , for <i>ελαχιον-, less</i> .

σσ arises, less frequently, from dentals with *ι* cons.: thus,

From root of *κρατ-εσ-, strength*, is formed *κρεισσον-*, *stronger*.
λιτ-, pray, is formed *λισσομαι, I pray*.

b. From *δ* with *ι* cons. arises *ζ*: thus,

From *φραδ-, tell*, is formed *φραζω*, for *φραδιω, I tell*.
Δῖf- or *Διεf-*, *Jupiter*, is formed *Ζεϋς*, for *Διευς*, N. S.

ζ arises, less frequently, from *γ* with *ι* cons.: thus,

From *μεγ-, great*, is formed *μεζον-* (Ion.), for *μεγιον-, greater*.
κραγ-, cry, *κραζω*, for *κραγιω, I cry*.

c. From *λ* with *ι* cons. arises *λλ*: thus,

From *μᾶλ-, much*, is formed *μαλλον*, for *μαλιον, more*.
ᾶλ-, leap, *ἄλλομαι*, for *ἄλιομαι, I leap*.

d. If *ν* or *ρ* precedes the *ι* cons., the liquid is transposed, and a diphthong or long vowel results : thus,

From *φᾶν-*, *shew*, is formed *φαινω*, for *φᾶνιω*, *I shew*.

[*ἄμεν-*], *ἄμεινον-*, for *ἄμενιον-*, *better*.

[*χερ-*], *χειρον-*, for *χεριον-*, *worse*.*

46. The liquids, especially *ρ* and *λ*, are often transposed : † thus,

From C. F. *θορ-*, *leap*, are derived *εθορον*, *I leaped*, and *θρωσ-κω*, *I leap*.

βᾶλ-, *throw*, *εβᾶλον*, *I threw*, and *βεβλη-κά*, *I have thrown*.

θάν-, *die*, *εθᾶνον*, *I died*, and *τεθνηκά*, *I am dead*.

τεμ-, *cut*, *τεμ-νω*, *I cut*, and *τμησῖ-*, *the act of cutting*.

Hence also are to be explained the double forms, *κράτεσ-* and *καρτεσ-*, *strength* ; *καρδια-* and *κράδια-*, *heart*, etc.

47. Certain consonants are sometimes softened. Thus,

a. *τ* before *ι*, especially when another vowel follows, is very frequently softened into *σ* : hence, from *ἄναισθητο-*, *unfeeling*, is derived *ἄναισθησια-*, *want of feeling*, for *ἄναισθητια-* ; *φησῖ*, *he says*, is used for *φητῖ* ; and *φᾶσῖ*, *they say*, *τρεπουσῖ*, *they turn*, (i. e. *φανσῖ*, *τρεπονσῖ*, § 40), for *φαντῖ*, *τρεποντῖ*.

b. Initial *σ* is softened to the rough breathing : as, *ῥ-*, *hog*, as well as *σν-* ; *ῖστα-*, *place*, for *σιστα-*. Compare the Latin *su-*, *sist-*, and such forms as *sex*, *septem*, *serp-*, with *ἔξ*, *ἐπτᾶ*, *ἐρπ-*.

48. *Σ* standing between two consonants is always struck out : thus, the suffix of the perf. infin. pass. being *-σθαι*, from *τύπ-*, *strike*, is derived *τετυφθαι*, for *τετυπσθαι*. In like manner, *σ* be-

* Compare such forms as *μασσον-*, *μᾶκιστο-*, and *θατσον-*, *τᾶχιστο-* (from *τᾶχ-υ-*, *swift*), with *ἡδιον-*, *ἡδιστο-*, from *ἡδ-υ-*, *sweet* ; and words like *μαλλον*, *ἄλλομαι*, *ἄλλο-*, *other*, *φυλλο-*, *leaf*, with the Latin *melius*, *salio*, *alio-*, *folio-* ; *χειρον-* is *χειριον-* in Epic Greek.

† Such, under the name of *metathesis*, is the explanation usually given. It has, however, been rendered probable that many of the forms in question are the result of compression, rather than of transposal of the liquid ; that *τεθνηκά*, for instance, is a contraction from *τεθᾶνηκά* (compare *θᾶνᾶτο-*, *death*) ; that *θαρσεσ-* and *θρᾶσεσ-*, *daring*, are both due to a fuller form, *θαρασεσ-*, etc. See T. H. Key, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, vol. vii. p. 211.

tween two vowels is very frequently rejected, especially if the former vowel is short: thus,

From λεγ-, *say*, 2 sing. pres. indic. pass. is λεγεται (Att. λεγην), for λεγεσθαι.

γενεσ-, *face*, gen. sing. is γενης (Att. γενης), for γενεσος. σ before ν is sometimes assimilated to it: thus, from φαεσ-, *light*, with the adj. termination -νο, is made φαεννο-, for φαεσ-νο-, *shining*.

49. A short vowel is sometimes rejected from between two consonants (*syncope*), especially in the second of several short syllables: thus,

From πετ-, *fly*, is formed επτομην, for επετομην, *I flew*.

γεν-, *become*, γιγνομαι, for γιγενομαι, *I become*.

50. The liquid ρ is doubled in some derivatives, principally from verbs: thus,

From ριφ-, *throw*, is formed ερριψα, for εριψα, * *I threw*.

ρηγ-, *break*, αρρηκτο-, for αρηκτο-, *unbreakable*.

ροδο-, *rose*, πολυρροδο-, *abounding in roses*.

51. If a word which ends with a vowel is followed by another beginning with a vowel, *hiatus* is produced. Hiatus is often endured in Greek prose: it is, however, frequently avoided, especially when the first word is short and unemphatic; and this is effected in three ways—either by *elision*, or *crasis*, or *synizesis*.

52. Elision, or the rejection of a final vowel, takes place in the case of any short vowel except υ; it is most frequent, however, with the final vowel of prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs of two syllables: επ' αυτω, for επϊ αυτω, *on him*; ουδ' εδυνάτο, for ουδε εδυνάτο, *nor was he able*; αλλ' ηλθεν, for αλλᾶ ηλθεν, *but he came*.

But the prepositions περι, *about*; αχρι and μεχρι, *until*; and the conjunction οτι, *because*, do not suffer elision in the ordinary writers.

Elision is also used in compound words, but the sign of elision (') is not then written: επερχομαι, for επι-ερχομαι, *I come towards*; but περιερχομαι, *I go round*.

* Rather, for εφριψα, αφρηκτο-. See § 286, n. So, in such compounds as πολυρροδο-, πολυρριζο-, the existence of an initial consonant may be traced in the Æolic forms βροδο-, βριζα-, and in the English *wort*, or German *Wurzel*.

53. Crasis (κράσις, *a mixing*), or the blending of the two vowels into one, is for the most part regulated by the rules already given (§ 33) for the contraction of vowels. It is chiefly resorted to after the forms of the article and relative pronoun, the preposition *προ*, and the conjunction *καί*. The resulting syllable is necessarily long. The sign of crasis is the *coronis* ('): τᾱ'γάθᾱ, for τᾱ ἄγαθᾱ, *blessings*; τοῖνομα, for το ονομα, *the name*; ταὐτο, for το αυτο, *the same*; 'ἀνῆρ, for ὁ ἀνῆρ, *the man*; τοῖματιον, for το ἱμάτιον, *the garment*.

The resulting syllable takes an *ι* subs. only when an *ι* belongs to the latter of the two syllables: κᾱ'τᾱ, for καί *εἰτᾱ*, *and then*; but from καί *εἰ*, *and likewise*, arises κᾱ'τῖ.

54. Sometimes the two vowels are, in pronunciation, drawn together into one long vowel, while no change is made in the writing. This is called *synizesis* (σύνιζις, *a sinking into one*); it is most frequent after the pronoun *ἐγώ*, *I*, and the conjunctions *επει*, *when*; *ἤ*, *or*; *ἤ*; *num?* and *μη*, *not*: thus, ἐγῶου, *επει*ου, *μη*αλλοι. The cases of *Θεο*-, *God*, and genitives like *πολεως*, *of a city*, were often pronounced with *synizesis*.

55. No Greek word ends in any other consonant than one of the semivowels *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (including *ξ* and *ψ*). The only exceptions to this rule are the negative *οὐκ* (before consonants *ου*, before aspirated vowels *ουχ*), and the preposition *ἐκ* (before vowels *εξ*), which are closely joined in pronunciation to the words which follow them.

If any other consonant than *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς*, would appear at the end of a word, it is usually rejected: thus, *μελῖ* and *σωμᾱ* are found in the N. S. for *μελῖτ* and *σωμᾱτ*; *παι* and *Αἰᾱν* in the voc. for *παῖδ* and *Αἰαντ*. But mute dentals are sometimes changed into the kindred semivowel *ς*: thus we find

προς, for *προτ*, from *πρωτῖ*, *to*.

δος, for *δοθ*, from *δοθῖ*, imperative of *δο-*, *give*.

τερᾱς, for *τερᾱτ*, N. S. from *τερᾱτ-*, *portent*.

Sometimes *τ* final is changed into *ν*, as in the 3rd singular of verbs, *ετυπτεν*, *he was striking*, for *ετυπτει* (compare *ετυπτετο*); or into *ρ*, as *ἥπαρ*, for *ἥπατ*, N. S., from C. F. *ἥπατ-*, *n. liver*. Similarly, *μ* becomes *ν*: as, *ετυπτον*, *I was striking*, for *ετυπτομ* (compare *ετυπτομην*).

56. Certain words and forms end in a moveable ν . This ν is retained before words beginning with a vowel, to avoid hiatus, and before the longer stops. In poetry it is found before consonants also.* The words and forms which exhibit this moveable ν are,

a. The dative plural in $\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$: $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, *I gave to all*; but $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\iota}$ $\delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\iota$ $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota$, *it seems to all to be so*.

b. The words $\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$, *twenty*, and $\pi\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$, *last year*.

c. The 3rd person singular in $\epsilon(\nu)$: $\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\epsilon\nu$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, *he rescued them*; but $\epsilon\sigma\omega\sigma\epsilon$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ Ἀθηναίους , *he rescued the Athenians*.

d. The 3rd person, both singular and plural, in $\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$: $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\epsilon\nu$, *they say well*; $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$, *he points in that direction*.†

In the same manner, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$, *thus*, $\epsilon\acute{\xi}$ (i. e. $\epsilon\kappa\varsigma$), *out*, retain their final consonant before a vowel only.

Of the Quantity of Syllables.

57. A syllable is said to be *long by nature*, when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: ῥῆμῆς , *ye*; $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, *I decide*; $\alpha\acute{\delta}\omega$, *I sing*. Contracted syllables are obviously long: $\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu\tau$ -, for $\alpha\epsilon\kappa\omicron\nu\tau$ -, *unwilling*; ἱερό- , for ἱερο- , *sacred*.

58. A syllable is said to be *long by position*, when the vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant: $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau$ -, *joy*; ἔξι- , *condition*; Κῆστορ- , *Castor*; $\epsilon\nu$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omega$, *meanwhile*; $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\kappa\tau\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\alpha}$ *the possessions*.

59. If a vowel short by nature stand before a mute consonant followed by ρ , λ , ν , or μ , as the mute and liquid admit of being sounded either separately or together, the syllable may be either long or short: thus, $\pi\alpha\tau\rho\varsigma$, *of a father*, may be pronounced either as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau$ - $\rho\omicron\varsigma$, or as $\pi\acute{\alpha}$ - $\tau\rho\varsigma$; similarly, $\tau\epsilon\kappa\nu\omicron$ -, *child*; $\tau\upsilon\phi\lambda\omicron$ -, *blind*; $\tau\acute{\iota}$ $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$; *what doest thou?* Such syllables are said to be common.‡

* In the more ancient MSS. of the New Testament this ν is also found before consonants, invariably in the 3rd persons of verbs, singular and plural, in $-\epsilon\nu$ and $-\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu$, and very frequently in the dat. plural (see Tischendorf, *Proleg. ad Nov. Test. Gr.* p. xxiii.).

† This removeable ν was formerly treated as a suffix foreign to the word, and arbitrarily added to prevent hiatus. Hence the name by which it is generally known in grammars— ν $\epsilon\phi\epsilon\lambda\kappa\nu\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu$. or $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\nu$.

‡ Syllables consisting of a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid are almost invariably long in Homer, and (with the exceptions men-

60. The syllable is, however, necessarily long,

a. If the mute and liquid belong to two different words, or to the different elements of a compound word : *as*, *ἐκ νηων*, *from the ships*; *ἐκ-λεγω*, *I pick out*.

b. Before the combination of the soft mutes (β , γ , δ) with λ , ν , or μ : *as*, *βιβλος*, *book*; *ταγματ-*, *ordinance*; *ἐχίδνα*, *viper*; but *ἄγρο-*, *land*.*

SUBSTANTIVES.

61. In the declension of nouns, substantive or adjective, the Greeks distinguished,

a. Three numbers : the *singular* for one, the *dual* for two, and the *plural* for more than two.

b. Five cases :

The *nominative*, denoting the source of an action, the case of the subject.

The *vocative*,† which is used in addressing persons.

The *accusative*, denoting the place *whither*, the case of the object.

The *genitive*, denoting the place *whence*.

The *dative*, denoting the place *where*.

These cases are formed by the addition of certain terminations, called *suffixes*, to the stem, or *crude form*,‡ of the substantive.

tioned in § 60) short in the comic poet Aristophanes: in the tragedians such syllables are used as common, yet more frequently short than long.

* Of the Greek vowels ϵ , η , α , ω , the quantity is already expressed in the character: over these, therefore, and over diphthongs, no mark of quantity is placed. One vowel before another, and not forming a diphthong with it, is to be understood as short, unless the contrary is signified.

† The vocative is not, strictly speaking, *a case*; i. e. it expresses no modification of the simple notion conveyed by the word. Hence it has no special suffix. See § 71.

‡ Care must be taken not to confound the crude form with the nominative singular. The crude form is the *invariable*, as the suffix is the *variable*, part of a noun or verb; the former signifying the bare notion conveyed by the word, the latter appended to it for the expression of the various relations of number, place, time, or person. The nomina-

c. Two genders, *masculine* and *feminine*: nouns of neither gender are called *neuter*.

62. The gender of nouns is distinguished partly by their meaning, partly by the termination of their crude form.

Names of male persons, of rivers, winds, and months, are masculine.

Names of female persons, of trees, countries, and islands, and of most towns, also of most abstract substantives, are feminine.

Many names of fruits, most diminutives, and all nouns or other parts of speech contemplated as words merely, are neuter.

On the determination of gender by the termination, see §§ 515—518.

63. Neuter nouns are broadly distinguished from masculines and feminines in their declension: they do not admit *s* as the case-ending of the nom. singular; they have no form for the nom. or voc. distinct from that of the accus.; and they have no other suffix for the nom., voc., or accus. plural, than *ä*.

64. The dual number has but two forms—one for the nominative and accusative, and one for the genitive and dative.

65. Greek nouns are usually divided into three declensions: the *first* consisting of nouns with crude forms ending in *a*; the *second*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *o*; and the *third*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ι*, *υ*, or any consonant. They may, however, be arranged under two principal declensions—the *separable* (or *strong*) declension, and the *inseparable* (or *weak*) declension. In words of the separable declension, (which corresponds to the *third* according to the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are distinctly marked, and easily separable from the crude form; in the inseparable declension, (which includes the *first* and *second* of the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are not so distinctly marked, and do not so well admit of separation, as they merge into one syllable with the final vowel of the crude form.

tive is itself a case made by inflexion, and generally quite distinct from the crude form: thus, ποιμην is the N. S. of the crude form ποιμεν-, *shepherd*; λογος, the N. S. of λογο-, *word*. See the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar.

SEPARABLE (THIRD) DECLENSION.

66. This declension consists of nouns whose crude forms end in some consonant (including the semivowel *f*), or in either of the weak vowels *i* or *u*.

67. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes of the several cases in this declension :—

MASCULINES AND FEMININES.		NEUTERS.
Singular. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>s</i> , or long vowel in compensation no ending <i>ǎ</i> , or <i>ν</i> <i>os</i> <i>ī</i>	no ending no ending no ending <i>os</i> <i>ī</i>
Dual. <i>Nom. Voc. Acc.</i> <i>Gen. Dat.</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ov</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ov</i>
Plural. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>εs</i> <i>εs</i> <i>ǎs</i> , or <i>νs</i> , i. e. <i>-s</i> <i>ων</i> <i>σī(ν)</i>	<i>ǎ</i> <i>ǎ</i> <i>ǎ</i> <i>ων</i> <i>σī(ν)</i>

Remarks on the Suffixes.

68. *Nominative Singular.*—The suffix for the N. S. of masculine and feminine nouns is *s*. In adding this suffix to crude forms ending in a consonant, attention must be paid to the changes required by the laws of euphony (§§ 23—55).

69. In many words ending in a consonant, from reasons of euphony, *s* is not added; in that case, the final vowel of the crude form, if short, is lengthened.

70. Thus, the masc. and fem. nouns ending in a consonant fall into two classes :

a. Nouns which take the suffix *s* in the nom. sing. : as,

<i>Crude Form.</i>	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>
ἄλ-, <i>sea</i> ,	ἄλs.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεψ, for φλεβs.
κοράκ-, <i>crow</i> ,	κοραξ, for κορακs.
λαμπᾶδ-, <i>lamp</i> ,	λαμπᾶs, for λαμπαδs.
γῖγαντ-, <i>giant</i> ,	γῖγᾶs, for γῖγαντs.
δελφῖν-, <i>dolphin</i> ,	δελφῖs, for δελφινs.
βοῤ-, <i>ox</i> ,	βουσ, for βοῤs.

b. Nouns which reject the *s* in the nom. sing.; but, in compensation, have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened, if it is short (§ 34) : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
ποιμεν-, <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποιμην.
λεοντ-, <i>lion</i> ,	λεων.
ρήτορ-, <i>orator</i> ,	ρήτωρ.
αἰδοσ-, <i>shame</i> ,	αἰδωs.

In the following, the vowel is already long ; the crude form, therefore, becomes the nom. case :

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
θηρ-, <i>wild beast</i> ,	θηρ.
χειμων-, <i>winter</i> ,	χειμων.
ἥρωσ-, <i>hero</i> .	ἥρωs.

This rejection of *s* in the N. S. takes place in all nouns ending in *ρ* and *σ*, except μαρτύρ-, *witness*, N. S. μαρτῦs, and in most words in *ν*, including all nouns in οντ, except ὀδοντ-, *a tooth*, N. S. ὀδουσ.

71. *Vocative Singular*.—The vocative has no suffix. The crude form, therefore, subject to the rules which regulate the termination of Greek words (§ 55), constitutes the vocative in the singular. The nominative is, however, very generally used for the vocative. The true vocative is found,

a. In words (substantives and adjectives) whose crude forms end in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ*, and *εσ* : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>	<i>V. S.</i>
δαιμον-, <i>deity</i> ,	δαιμων,	δαιμον.
γεροντ-, <i>old man</i> ,	γερων,	γερον.

There are, however, many exceptions : as, ποιμεν-, *shepherd*, voc. ποιμην, as in the nom. On the other hand, Ἀπολλων-, *Apollo* ; Ποσειδων-, *Poseidon* ; and σωτηρ-, *saviour*, are found with a short vowel in the voc.—Ἀπολλον, Ποσειδον, σωτερ. Participles make the voc. the same as the nom.

b. Nouns in ι and υ, including those in Ϝ : as,

μαντι-, <i>seer</i> ,	N. S. μαντῖς,	V. S. μαντῖ.
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In other cases usually, and always in the plural, the nom. is employed as a voc. But from γυναικ-, *woman*, and παιδ-, *boy*, (with a few other words ending in ιδ), we have the regular vocatives, γύναι and παι ; ἄνακτ-, *king*, has both ἄναξ and (in early Greek) ἄνᾶ.

72. *Accusative Singular*.—The accus. sing. takes the suffix ν in words whose crude forms end in ι, υ, or Ϝ (with the exception of words in εϜ) : as,

C. Ϝ.	A. S.
πολι-, <i>city</i> ,	πολῖν.
ναϜ-, <i>ship</i> ,	ναυν.

If the C. Ϝ. end in any consonant (except Ϝ), or in εϜ, the suffix α is preferred : as,

C. Ϝ.	A. S.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεβᾶ.
βᾶσιλεϜ-, <i>king</i> ,	βᾶσιλεᾶ.

But some words ending in a t-sound, preceded by ι or υ, take ν in prose, the t-sound being dropped : as,

C. Ϝ.	A. S.
εριθ-, <i>strife</i> ,	ερῖν.
ορνιθ-, <i>bird</i> ,	ορνῖν.

The form in α is, however, sometimes found in prose, and that in ν in verse. Monosyllables, and other words in which the accent falls on the last syllable, as in such words the t-sound was not so readily dropped, have only the form in α. Thus, ποδ-, m. *foot*, A.S. ποδᾶ ; but τριποδ-, *three-footed*, A. S. τριποδᾶ and τριπουν : ελπιδ-, f. *hope*, A.S. ελπιδᾶ (not ελπῖν, like ερῖν for ερῖδᾶ) ; but the compound εὐελπιδ-, *hopeful*, makes εὐελπῖν as well as

εὐελπίδᾱ : κλειδ-, *key* (originally κληῖδ-), makes κλειν more frequently than κλειδᾶ.

73. *Dative Plural*.—In adding the suffix σί(ν) of the dat. plur. to the crude form, the same rules must be observed as in the formation of the nom. sing. in ς.

EXAMPLES.

74. A. Nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

I. Masc. and fem. nouns in which ς is added in the nom. sing.*

If the C. F. end in a labial or guttural mute, ς will combine with the mute to form ψ or ξ.

If the C. F. end in a dental mute, the dental will disappear before ς.

74*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄλ- masc. <i>salt</i> .	λαῖλᾱπ- fem. <i>hurricane</i> .	φλεβ- fem. <i>vein</i> .	κάτῃλιφ- fem. <i>upper story</i> .	κηρυκ- masc. <i>herald</i> .
Singular.					
Nom.	ἄλς	λαῖλαψ	φλεψ	κατῃλιψ	κηρυξ
Voc.	ἄλς	λαῖλαψ	φλεψ	κατῃλιψ	κηρυξ
Acc.	ἄλᾱ	λαῖλᾱπᾱ	φλεβᾱ	κατῃλιφᾱ	κηρυκᾱ
Gen.	ἄλος	λαῖλᾱπος	φλεβος	κατῃλιφος	κηρυκος
Dat.	ἄλϊ	λαῖλᾱπϊ	φλεβϊ	κιτῃλιφϊ	κηρυκϊ
Dual					
N. V. A.	ἄλε	λαῖλᾱπε	φλεβε	κατῃλιφε	κηρυκε
G. D.	ἄλοιν	λαῖλᾱποιν	φλεβοιν	κατῃλιφοιν	κηρυκοιν
Plural					
Nom.	ἄλες	λαῖλᾱπες	φλεβες	κατῃλιφες	κηρυκες
Voc.	ἄλες	λαῖλᾱπες	φλεβες	κατῃλιφες	κηρυκες
Acc.	ἄλᾱς	λαῖλᾱπᾱς	φλεβᾱς	κατῃλιφᾱς	κηρυκᾱς
Gen.	ἄλων	λαῖλᾱπων	φλεβων	κατῃλιφων	κηρυκων
Dat.	ἄλοισι(ν)	λαῖλαψι(ν)	φλεψι(ν)	κατῃλιψι(ν)	κηρυξι(ν)

* For nouns in f-, see § 81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ορνϋ- masc. <i>quail.</i>	διωρϋ- fem. <i>canal.</i>	χαριτ- fem. <i>favour.</i>	παιδ- masc.& fem. <i>child.</i>	κορυθ- fem. <i>helmet.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	ορνυξ	διωρνυξ	χαρίς	παις	κορυς
Voc.	ορνυξ	διωρνυξ	χαρίς	παι	κορυς
Acc.	ορνυγᾶ	διωρϋχᾶ	χαρίτᾱ or χαρίν	παιδᾶ	κορυθᾶ or κορύν
Gen.	ορνυγος	διωρϋχος	χαρίτος	παιδος	κορυθος
Dat.	ορνυγί	διωρϋχί	χαρίτι	παιδί	κορυθί
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ορνυγε	διωρϋχε	χαρίτε	παιδε	κορυθε
G. D.	ορνυγιν	διωρϋχοιν	χαρίτοιν	παιδοιν	κορυθοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	ορνυγες	διωρϋχες	χαριτες	παιδες	κορυθες
Voc.	ορνυγες	διωρϋχες	χαριτες	παιδες	κορυθες
Acc.	ορνυγᾶς	διωρϋχᾶς	χαρίτᾶς	παιδᾶς	κορυθᾶς
Gen.	ορνυγων	διωρϋχων	χαρίτων	παιδων	κορυθων
Dat.	ορνυξι(ν)	διωρνυξι(ν)	χαρίσι(ν)	παισι(ν)	κορϋσι(ν)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄνακτ- masc. <i>king.</i>	οδοντ- masc. <i>tooth.</i>	γίγαντ- masc. <i>giant.</i>	ῥίν- fem. <i>nose.</i>	ελμινθ- fem. <i>worm.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	ἄναξ	οδους	γίγᾱς	ῥίς	έλμινς
Voc.	ἄναξ or ἄνᾱ	οδους	γίγᾱν	ῥίς	έλμινς
Acc.	ἄνακτᾱ	οδοντᾱ	γίγαντᾱ	ῥίνᾱ	έλμινθᾱ
Gen.	ἄνακτος	οδοντος	γίγαντος	ῥίνος	έλμινθος
Dat.	ἄνακτι	οδοντί	γίγαντί	ῥίνι	έλμινθι
Dual.					
N. V. A.	ἄνακτε	οδοντε	γίγαντε	ῥίνε	έλμινθε
G. D.	ἄναικτοιν	οδοντοιν	γίγαντοιν	ῥινοιν	έλμινθοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	ἄνακτες	οδοντες	γίγαντες	ῥίνες	έλμινθες
Voc.	ἄνακτες	οδοντες	γίγαντες	ῥίνες	έλμινθες
Acc.	ἄνακτᾶς	οδοντᾶς	γίγαντᾶς	ῥίνᾶς	έλμινθᾶς
Gen.	ἄνακτων	οδοντων	γίγαντων	ῥίνων	έλμινθων
Dat.	ἄναξι(ν)	οδουσι(ν)	γίγᾱσι(ν)	ῥίσι(ν)	έλμισι(ν)

75. So are declined γῦπ-, m. *vulture*; Ἀράβ-, m. *an Arab*; φύλακ-, m. *sentinel*; ἄλωπεκ-, f. *fox* (N. ἄλωπηξ); φλογ-, f. *flame*; λάρυγγ-, m. *throat*; οὐῡχ-, m. *nail, claw*; βηχ-, f. *cough*; ὀρθότητ-, f. *straightness*; γέλωτ-, m. *laughter*; λαμπᾶδ-, f. *lamp*; κρηπίδ-, f. *basement*; ὀρνίθ-, m. and f. *bird* (A. ὀρνίθᾱ and ὀρνῖν); νυκτ-, f. *night*; πλάκοεντ- and πλάκουντ-, m. *a flat cake* (N. πλάκοεις and πλάκους); Κεράσσειντ- and Κεράσσουντ-, f. *the town Cerasus*; τίμηντ- and τίμηντ-, adj. *prized* (N. τίμης and τίμης, not τίμης). Μαρτύρ-, m. *witness*, has N. μαρτύς, A. μαρτύρᾱ and μαρτύν, D. pl. μαρτύσιν. The monosyllable ποδ-, m. *foot*, has the vowel lengthened in the N. S., πους. Κρεν-, m. *comb*, and ἐν-, m. adj. *one*, which, unlike most words in ν, take σ in the nom., also have the vowel lengthened (§ 40), κτεῖς, εἰς.

II. Masc. and fem. nouns which reject σ in the nom. sing., and lengthen the final vowel of the crude form if it be short.*

75*.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	φρεν- fem. <i>heart, breast.</i>	δαιμον- masc. <i>deity, fate.</i>	λεοντ- masc. <i>lion.</i>	ῥητορ- masc. <i>orator.</i>	μητερ- fem. <i>mother.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	φρην	δαιμων	λεων	ῥητωρ	μητηρ
Voc.	φρην	δαιμον	λεον	ῥητορ	μητερ
Acc.	φρενῶ	δαιμονᾶ	λεοντᾶ	ῥητορᾶ	μητερᾶ
Gen.	φρενος	δαιμονος	λεοντος	ῥητορος	μητρος
Dat.	φρενί	δαιμονί	λεοντί	ῥητορί	μητρί
Dual.					
N. V. A.	φρενε	δαιμονε	λεοντε	ῥητορε	μητερε
G. D.	φρενοιν	δαιμονοιν	λεοντοιν	ῥητοροιν	μητεροιν
Plural.					
Nom.	φρενες	δαιμονες	λεοντες	ῥητορες	μητερες
Voc.	φρενες	δαιμονες	λεοντες	ῥητορες	μητερες
Acc.	φρενᾶς	δαιμονᾶς	λεοντᾶς	ῥητορᾶς	μητερᾶς
Gen.	φρενων	δαιμονων	λεοντων	ῥητορων	μητερων
Dat.	φρεσὶ(ν)	δαιμοσὶ(ν)	λεουσὶ(ν)	ῥητορσὶ(ν)	μητρᾷσὶ(ν)

* For nouns in σ-, see § 84.

In the following words the final vowel of the crude form is already long.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	παιᾶν- masc. <i>præan,</i> <i>hymn.</i>	ἄγων- masc. <i>contest,</i> <i>games.</i>	Ξενοφώντ- masc. <i>Xenophon.</i>	θηρ- masc. <i>wild beast.</i>	Ἑλλην- masc. <i>a Greek.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφών	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Voc.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφών	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Acc.	παιᾶνᾶ	ἄγωνᾶ	Ξενοφώντᾶ	θηρᾶ	Ἑλληνᾶ
Gen.	παιᾶνος	ἄγωνος	Ξενοφώντος	θηρος	Ἑλληνος
Dat.	παιᾶνι	ἄγωνι	Ξενοφώντι	θηρί	Ἑλληνι
Dual.					
N. V. A.	παιᾶνε	ἄγωνε		θηρε	Ἑλληνε
G. D.	παιᾶνοιν	ἄγωνοιν		θηροιν	Ἑλληνοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Voc.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Acc.	παιᾶνᾶς	ἄγωνᾶς		θηρᾶς	Ἑλληνᾶς
Gen.	παιᾶνων	ἄγωνων		θηρων	Ἑλληνων
Dat.	παιᾶσιν(ν)	ἄγωνσιν(ν)		θηρσιν(ν)	Ἑλλησιν(ν)

76. So are declined ποιμεν-, m. *shepherd*; ἡγεμον-, m. *guide*, (V. ἡγεμων); γεροντ-, m. *old man*, (and all nouns and participles in οντ-, except οδοντ-, *tooth*, and the participles γνοντ-, διδοντ-, δοντ-, and ἄλοντ-, all which form their N. S. masc. in -ους*); πρακτορ-, m. *exacter*; αιθερ-, m. *sky* (G. αιθερος, etc.); λειμων-, m. *meadow*; σωτηρ-, m. *saviour*; χην-, m. f. *goose*. Εικον-, f. *image*; αηδον-, f. *nightingale*; χελιδον-, f. *swallow*, throw out ν in some of the cases, and undergo contraction: as, A. εικονᾶ and εικω, G. εικονος and εικους, etc.†

* Observe that in these five words ο belongs to the root.

† These forms should perhaps be rather explained as deduced from older crude forms in οι-, εικοι-, αηδοι-, χελιδοι- (§ 99); whence the V. αηδοι and χελιδοι, and the N. εικω (in Hesychius). Similarly Γοργοι- and Γοργον-, *Gorgon*, coexist; N. S. Γοργω and rarely Γοργων, G. Γοργους and Γοργονος, etc. (Ahrens.)

77. The following words in *τερ*, viz. *πάτερ*-, *father* ; *μητερ*-, *mother* ; *θυγάτερ*-, *daughter* ; *γαστερ*-, *f. belly* ; and *Δημητερ*-, *the goddess Demeter*, drop *ε* in the G. and D. sing. ; in the D. pl. *τερσί(ν)* is changed into *τρᾶσί(ν)* ; *Δημητερ*- has also *Δημητρᾶ* in the A. S. : *αστερ*-, *m. star*, retains *ε* in the G. and D. sing., but the D. pl. is *αστρᾶσί(ν)* : *ἄνερ*-, *man*, drops *ε* throughout, except in the N. and V. sing., and *δ* is then inserted between *ν* and *ρ* (§ 42) : thus, N. *ἄνῆρ*, V. *ἄνερ*, A. *ανδρᾶ*, and so on ; the D. pl. is *ανδρᾶ-σί(ν)*.

III. Masc. and fem. nouns whose crude forms end in *F* (*aF*, *εF*, *οF*), or *σ*.

78. Before those suffixes which begin with a vowel the *F* or *σ* is dropped. Before the suffixes which begin with a consonant *F* becomes *ν*.

79. In the Attic declension of nouns in *εF* the vowel of the suffix is lengthened in the A. and G. sing. and A. pl. : thus, *εᾶ*, *ews*, etc., appear in place of *ἡᾶ*, *ηος*, etc., of the old declension. If a vowel precede, *εᾶ*, *εᾶς*, *ews*, *ων*, are contracted. All nouns in *εF* are masculine.

80. Words in *σ* do not take the suffix *ς* in the N. sing. ; consequently, if the final vowel of the crude form be short, it is lengthened. In the D. pl. one *σ* is dropped. If a vowel precede, *εᾶ* in the A. sing. is contracted into *ᾶ* instead of *ἡ*.

81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	βᾱσιλεῖ- masc. <i>king.</i>	Δωριεῖ- masc. <i>a Dorian.</i>	γῤᾤ- fem. <i>old woman.</i>	βοῖ- [*] masc.& fem. <i>ox.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	βᾱσιλεὺς βᾱσιλεῦ βᾱσιλεῖᾱ βᾱσιλέως (βᾱσιλεῖ) βᾱσίλει	Δωριεύς Δωριεῦ Δωριεᾱ, Δωριᾱ Δωριεως, Δωριως Δωριεῖ	γῤᾤς γῤᾤν γῤᾤνν γῤᾤος γῤᾤῖ	βους βου βουν βοος βοῖ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	βᾱσίλειε βᾱσίλειοιν	Δωριεε Δωριεοιν	γῤᾤε γῤᾤοιν	βοε βοοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(βᾱσίλλεες)βᾱσίλλης or βᾱσίλλεις βᾱσίλλεις βᾱσίλλεᾱς, βᾱσίλλεις† βᾱσίλλεων βᾱσίλλευσί(ν)	Δωριης, Δωριεις Δωριεις Δωριεᾱς, Δωριᾱς Δωριεων, Δωριων Δωριευσί(ν)	γῤᾤες γῤᾤες γῤᾤς γῤᾤων γῤᾤυσί(ν)	βοες βοες βους βων βουσί(ν)

82. So are declined γραμμαῖτεῖ-, *scribe*; ἱερεῖ-, *priest*; ἵππεῖ-, *horseman*; κλοπεῖ-, *thief*; νομεῖ-, *herdsman*; Μεγᾱρεῖ-, *a Megarian*; Πειραιεῖ-, *the harbour of Athens*; Πλάταιεῖ-, *a Plataean*; ἄλιεῖ-, *fisherman* (generally without contraction).

83. The Attic poets occasionally make the G. sing. of nouns in εῖ to end in εος: as, Θησεῖ-, *Theseus*, G. Θησεος, as well as Θησεως. The poets sometimes contract εᾱ of the A. sing. into η: as, ἱερεῖ-, *a priest*, A. ἱερεᾱ and ἱερη. The N. pl. in -ης (from -ηες) is characteristic of the older Attic writers.

* Compare the declension of the Latin bov-, *ox*.

† i.e. βᾱσίλλεᾱς or βᾱσίλλεις. It will be seen that βασιλεις is not regularly contracted from βασιλεᾱς: generally, when the forms of both the N. and A. pl. are contracted, the acc. is not made from the uncontracted form of the case, but assimilated to the contracted nom.

84.

Greek C. F. Gender. English.	τριηρεσ- fem. <i>trireme</i> .	Περικλεεσ- masc. <i>Pericles</i> .	αιδος- fem. <i>shame</i> .	ήρωσ- masc. <i>hero</i> .
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	τριηρης τριηρες (τριηρεῖ) τριηρη (τριηρεος) τριηρους (τριηρεϊ) τριηρει	N. Περικλης, -κλης ; V. Περικλεεσ, -κλεουσ ; A. Περικλεεῖ, -κλεῖ ; D. Περικλεῖ, -κλει.	αιδως <hr/> (αιδοᾷ) αιδω (αιδοος) αιδους (αιδοῖ) αιδοι	ήρωσ ήρωσ ήρωᾶ or ήρω ήρωος ήρωϊ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	τριηρεε τριηρεοιν or τριηροιν			ήρωε ήρωοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(τριηρεεσ) τριηρεισ τριηρεισ (τριηρεᾶσ) τριηρεισ τριηρεων or τριηρων τριηρεσῖ(ν)	N. Περικλης, -κλης ; A. Περικλεεῖ, -κλεῖ ; D. Περικλεῖ, -κλει.		ήρωεσ ήρωεσ ήρωᾶσ or ήρωσ ήρωων ήρωσῖ(ν)

85. Like *τριηρεσ-* (which is strictly an adjective) are declined all adjectives in *εσ* (m. and f.); also *Σωκράτεσ-, Socrates*, and many proper names ending in *-κράτεσ-, -σθένεσ-, -γενεσ-, -φάνεσ-, and -κλεεσ-*. These proper names and *Ἄρεσ-, the god Ares*, also form the A. sing. as from a crude form in *-α*, after the analogy of nouns of the inseparable (1st) declension: thus, from *Σωκράτεσ-* we find A. *Σωκράτη* and *Σωκράτην*. Plato prefers the form in *-η*, Xenophon that in *-ην*: other writers use both; but of nouns in *-γενεσ* and *-φάνεσ* the form in *-ην* is preferred, while of nouns in *-κλεεσ* this form is only found in the later writers. *Ἄρεσ-* has a gen. *Ἀρεωσ* in good prose. When these nouns have a plural, it follows the A- declension.

86. Like *αιδος-* are declined *ηοσ-, f. daybreak*, and *χροσ-, m. the skin* (for the most part uncontracted, as being a monosyllable). These words are not found in the voc. nor in the dual and plural. Instead of *ηοσ-* and *χροσ-*, in Attic *έω-* (§ 131) and *χρωτ-* (N. *χρωσ*, A. *χρωᾶ*) are used. On the other hand, *γελωτ-, m. laughter*, and *ιδρωτ-, m. sweat*, have in the acc. *γελω* (also *γελων*) and *ιδρω* as well as *γελωτᾶ* and *ιδρωτᾶ*.

87. Like ἦρωσ- are declined Τρωσ-, *Tros, a Trojan*; θωσ-, *m. and f. a jackal* (these without contraction); παῖτρωσ-, *m. an uncle by the father's side*; μητρωσ-, *m. an uncle by the mother's side*; Μίνωσ-, *Minos*: the last three words have also παῖτρω-, etc., in the acc. and παῖτρω in the gen., as if from crude forms παῖτρω-, etc. (see § 131).

IV. Neuter nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

88. Neuter nouns of this declension take no suffix for the N. or A. singular; these cases, therefore, do not differ from the crude form. When the crude form ends in τ, the τ is either thrown away or changed into ς, less frequently into ρ.

89. Neuter substantives in εσ, a very numerous class, change ε of the C. F. into ο in the N., V., and A. sing.; but this change does not extend to the neuter of adjectives in εσ. In the other cases σ is dropped, and contraction ensues (§ 33).

90.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	σωμᾶτ- neut. <i>corpse, body.</i>	τερᾶτ- neut. <i>portent.</i>	ημᾶτ- neut. <i>day.</i>	κερᾶσ- neut. <i>horn.</i>	γενεσ-* neut. <i>race.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	σωμᾶ σωμᾶ σωμᾶ σωμᾶτος σωμᾶτῖ	τερᾶς τερᾶς τερᾶς τερᾶτος τερᾶτῖ	ημᾶρ ημᾶρ ημᾶρ ημᾶτος ημᾶτῖ	κερᾶς κερᾶς κερᾶς (κεραος) κερως (κεραῖ) κερα	γενος γενος γενος (γενεος) γενους (γενεῖ) γενει
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	σωμᾶτε σωμᾶτοι	τερᾶτε τερᾶτοι	ημᾶτε ημᾶτοι	(κεραε) κερα (κεραοιν) κερων	γενεε, γενη γενεοιν, γενοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτᾶ σωμᾶτων σωμᾶσιν(ν)	τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτᾶ τερᾶτων τερᾶσιν(ν)	ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτᾶ ημᾶτων ημᾶσιν(ν)	(κεραῖ) κεραῖ (κεραῖ) κεραῖ (κεραῖ) κεραῖ (κεραων) κερων κερασιν(ν)	(γενεᾶ) γενη (γενεᾶ) γενη (γενεᾶ) γενη γενεων, γενων γενεσιν(ν)

* Compare the Latin declension of neuter nouns in *ēs*: e. g. ὄπῆς-, *task*, γένῆς-, *race*, N. S. ὄπῆς, γένῆς (γενος), G. ὄπῆρις, etc., where *s* of the crude form is not dropped, as in Greek, but changed into *r*.

91. Like *σωμάτ-* are declined *μελίτ-, honey*; *γάλακτ-, milk* (N. and A. sing. *γάλα*, § 55); *πραγμάτ-, deed*; *θανυμάτ-, wonder*; *κτηυμάτ-, possession*; *αἱμάτ-, blood*; and all neuters in *μάτ-*.

92. Like *τερᾱτ-* are declined *περᾱτ-, end, goal*; *σταιτ-, dough*. In Homer occur such forms as *τεραος, τεραων*, from C. F. *τερασ-*.

93. Like *ημάτ-* are declined *ήπᾱτ-, liver*; *ἄλειφᾱτ-, oil*; *φρεᾱτ-, well*; *σκᾱτ-, dung*; and *ῥδᾱτ-, water*. The last two have in the N. and A. sing. *σχωρ* and *ῥδωρ*; but by some grammarians both *ρ* and *τ* in these words are considered to be radical, so that the crude forms would be *ημαρτ-, ῥδαρτ-, etc.*

94. Like *κερᾱσ-* are declined *κρεᾱσ-, flesh*; *γερᾱσ-, gift, honour*; *γηρᾱσ-, old age*; some of these words are also declined from crude forms in *ᾱτ*: as, *κερᾱτ-, N. κερᾱς, G. κερᾱτος, etc.* *Σελᾱσ-, blaze*, and *δεπᾱσ-, goblet*, are declined in the same way, but often without contraction, *G. σελᾱος, etc.*: *βρετᾱσ-, image*; *κωᾱσ-, fleece*; and *ουδᾱσ-, ground* (poetical words), change *α* of the crude form into *ε*, except in the nom. and acc. sing., *G. βρετῆος, βρετους, etc.*: *κνεφᾱσ-, darkness*, has both *κνεφαος* and *κνεφους*. The D. S. of these words was in the old language written *κεραι, γεραι, etc.*; more correctly, as the *α* is short.

95. Like *γενεσ-* are declined *τειχεσ-, wall* (of a fortress); *ανθεσ-, flower*; *πάθεσ-, suffering*; *αλγεσ-, pain*; *νεφεσ-, cloud*; *κλεεσ-, rumour*; *ορεσ-, mountain*; and all neuters in *εσ*. The N., V., and A. pl. of *κλεεσ-* is *κλεᾱ*, not *κλεη*; but *ορεσ-* retains *η*. The G. pl. and the forms of the dual are sometimes found uncontracted.

96. A few neuters in *ρ*, *νεκτᾱρ-, nectar*; *θενᾱρ-, palm of the hand, etc.*, are declined regularly: *εᾱρ-, spring* (*φεαρ-, Latin vēr-*), and *κεᾱρ-, heart*, contract *εα* into *η* in G. and D. sing., and *κεᾱρ-* also in N. and A.

B. Nouns whose crude forms end in a vowel (*ι* or *υ*).

97. In the Attic declension of nouns in *ι*, *ι* passes into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.; and in the G. sing. masculine and feminine nouns take the Attic termination *ος* instead of *ος*. In the D. sing. and N. and A. plur. contraction is used. Adjectives in *ι*, such as *ιδρι-, experienced*, and some substantives in *ι*, which are in great measure poetical, are declined without the change of *ι* into *ε*.

98. A few substantives in *υ* change *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.: they thus take the same termina-

tions as the Attic declension in *ι* : *εγγελευ*, *eel*, retains *υ* through the whole of the singular.

99. All nouns in *οι* are feminine. In the N. sing. *οι* becomes *ω* (originally *φ*) : the crude form remains unchanged in the voc., but in the other cases *ι* between two vowels disappears, and contraction ensues. These words are seldom found in the dual and plural, the forms of which, when they occur, are made as from a crude form in *ο*, after the analogy of the second or O- declension. Except in the nom., the forms of the plural in the older language would be the same, whether made from a crude form in *ο* or in *οι*.*

100.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολι- fem. <i>city</i> .	πορτι- masc. and fem. <i>a young ox</i> .	ιχθυ- inasc. <i>a fish</i> .	πηχυ- masc. <i>cubit</i> .
Singular.				
Nom.	πολις	πορτις	ιχθις	πηχυς
Voc.	πολι	πορτι	ιχθυ	πηχυ
Acc.	πολιν	πορτιν	ιχθυν	πηχυν
Gen.	πολεως	πορτιος	ιχθυος	πηχεως
Dat.	(πολει) πολει	πορτιι & πορτι	ιχθυι	(πηχει) πηχει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολεε	πορτιε	ιχθυε	πηχεε
G. D.	πολεοιν	πορτιοιν	ιχθυοιν	πηχεοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(πολεες) πολεις	πορτιες & πορτις	ιχθυες	(πηχες) πηχεις
Voc.	(πολεες) πολεις	πορτιες & πορτις	ιχθυες	(πηχες) πηχεις
Acc.	(πολεας) πολεις	πορτιας & πορτις	ιχθυς	(πηχεας) πηχεις
Gen.	πολεων	πορτιων	ιχθυων	πηχεων
Dat.	πολεσι(ν)	πορτισι(ν)	ιχθυσι(ν)	πηχεσι(ν)

* On these words see a paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society, vol. vi. p. 155, translated from the German of H. L. Ahrens, who cites (§§ 1, 7) ἡ Λητφ, ἡ Σαπφφ, on the authority of the grammarian Herodian, and such nominatives as ΑΡΤΕΜΩΙ, ΦΙΛΑΥΤΩΙ, etc., from inscriptions (Bœckh, Corp. Inscr. No. 696, 2310); and, again, ΞΑΝΘΩΙ from an ancient vase, apparently a nom. fem. Ξανθωφ, the name of a nymph (otherwise Ξανθη) corresponding to the masc. river-god Ξανθο-ς.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	εγγελυ- masc. & fem. eel.	σῖνᾱπι- neut. mustard.	αστυ- neut. town.	ηχοι- fem. echo.
Singular.				
Nom.	εγγελῦς	σῖν ἰπῖ	αστῦ	ηχω
Voc.	εγγελῦ	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	ηχοι
Acc.	εγγελῦν	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	(ηχοῦ) ηχω
Gen.	εγγελυος	σῖνᾱπεος	αστεος	(ηχοος) ηχους
Dat.	εγγελυι	(σῖνᾱπει) σῖνᾱπει	(αστει) αστει	(ηχοι) ηχοι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	εγγελεε	σῖνᾱπεε	αστεε	
G. D.	εγγελεοιν	σῖνᾱπεοιν	αστεοιν	
Plural.				
Nom.	εγγελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾱ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾱ) αστη	
Voc.	εγγελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾱ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾱ) αστη	
Acc.	εγγελεις	(σῖνᾱπεᾱ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾱ) αστη	
Gen.	εγγελεων	σῖνᾱπεων	αστεων	
Dat.	εγγελεσι(ν)	σῖνᾱπεσι(ν)	αστεσι(ν)	

101. Like *πολι-* are declined *μαντι-*, m. *seer*; *οφι-*, m. *serpent*; and all feminine nouns in *-σι* (*-τι, -ξι, -ψι*), derived from verbs and denoting *an act*: as, *πραξι-*, *doing*; *ληψι-*, *seizing*; *λυσι-*, *loosening*.

102. Like *πορτι-* are declined *μηνι-* (also, later, *μηνιδ-**), f. *wrath*; *οι-* (or *οῖ-*, i. e. *οφι-*, Latin *ovi-*), m. and f. *sheep*; *ποσι-*, *husband* (in the dat. *ποσει*, not *ποσῖ*: *ποσι-*, f. *act of drinking*, is declined like *πολι-*); and some proper names, as *Συεννεσι-*, *Syennesis*.

103. Like *ιχθυ-*† are declined *δρυ-*, f. *oak*; *πίτυ-*, f. *pine*; *οφρυ-*, f. *eyebrow*; *σταχυ-*, m. *ear of corn*; *συ-*, m. and f. *hog*. In the old poets, and again in late prose, but not in Attic, the A. pl. is found in *ās*, as *ιχθυās*, *νεκυās*. Forms of the plur. of *εγγελυ-* retaining the *υ* are sometimes found.

104. Like *πηχυ-* and *αστυ-* are declined *πρεσβυ-*, *old man*, *am-*

* So *Πᾶρι-*, *Paris*, is declined later from *Πᾶριδ-*, while *Θετιδ-* in Homer (acc. *Θετιν*) becomes *Θετι-* in some later writers.

† On the varying quantity of *υ* in the nom. and acc. singular of these nouns, see Ahrens, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* vi. pp. 167, 168.

bassador; *πελεκυ*, m. *axe*; *πῶν*, n. *herd* (poet.); also adjectives in *ν* (m. and n.), except that in the G. sing. they take *ος*, not *ως*, and that *εᾶ* of the neut. plur. is not contracted.

105. The Attic poets occasionally make the gen. of nouns in *ι*, masc. and fem., to end in *ος*, as *πολεος*; while, on the other hand, such forms as *αστεως* are found.

106. Like *ηχοι*- are declined *πειθοι*-, *persuasion*; *πνευθοι*-, *tidings*; *ευεστοι*-, *well-being*; *χρειοι*- (Ep.), *need*; and many feminine proper names, as *Λητοι*-, *Latona*; *Σαπφοι*-, *Sappho*.

INSEPARABLE DECLENSION.

107. Words of this declension fall into two classes :

A. Masculines and Feminines in *α* (first declension).

B. Masculines, Feminines, and Neuters in *ο* (second declension).

108. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes added in this declension :—

	Feminines in <i>α</i> .	Masculines in <i>α</i> . Masc. & Fem. in <i>ο</i> .	Neuters in <i>ο</i> .
Singular.			
Nom.	no ending	<i>ς</i>	<i>ν</i>
Voc.	same as nom.	no ending	same as nom.
Acc.	<i>ν</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>ν</i>
Gen.	<i>ς</i>	<i>ο</i>	<i>ο</i>
Dat.	<i>ι</i> (subscript)	<i>ι</i> (subscript)	<i>ι</i> (subscript)
Dual.			
N. V. A.	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened
G. D.	<i>ιν</i>	<i>ιν</i>	<i>ιν</i>
Plural.			
Nom.	<i>ι</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>ᾶ</i>
Voc.	same as nom.	same as nom.	same as nom.
Acc.	<i>-ς</i> (<i>νς</i>)	<i>-ς</i> (<i>νς</i>)	<i>ᾶ</i>
Gen.	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
Dat.	<i>ις</i>	<i>ις</i>	<i>ις</i>

Remarks on the Suffixes.

109. *Voc. Sing.*—Of feminines in *a*, and in all plurals, the nominative is used as a vocative. Of masculines in *a*, the crude form is, according to the rule, the vocative case; but the vowel is most frequently lengthened. The crude form of masc. and fem. nouns in *o* also constitutes the vocative; but the final *o* is changed into *ε*.

110. *Gen. Sing.*—*ao* becomes *ov* in Attic (from the Ionic *εω*): in Doric this case ends in *ao* and *ā*: *oo* is also contracted into *ov*.

111. *Dat. Sing.*—The *a* and *o* of the crude form are lengthened, and the *ι* becomes subscript (§ 28).

112. *Accus. Plur.*—*avs* and *ovs* become *ās* and *ovs* (§ 40).

113. *Gen. Plur.*—*ων* (Ion. *εων*) and *ων* are both contracted into *ων* in Attic.

114. *Dat. Plur.*—The original forms of this case in *αισῖ(ν)* and *οισῖ(ν)* are frequently found in the poets and in some prose writers.

EXAMPLES

A. Masculine and feminine nouns in *a*.

(First Declension.)

115. Some difficulty arises from the modification to which the final vowel of the crude form is subject in the singular. In feminine nouns it varies between *ā*, *ā*, and *η*; in masculines between *ā* and *η*. Attention should be paid to the following rules:—

116. *a*. If the vowel be long, it is, in Attic, *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise *η* (§ 34).

If the vowel be short, it is, of course, *ā*.

Exceptions to this general rule are the fem. nouns *κορα*, *maiden*, and *δερα*, *neck*, in the inflection of which *η* is used throughout the singular, not *ā*. On the other hand, the fem. nouns *γνα*, *field*; *ελαα*, *olive-tree*; *ποα*, *grass*; *στοα*, *porch*; and *χροα*, *skin*, *complexion*, which, according to the rule, should exhibit *η*, are inflected in *ā*; but these words originally ended in

ια- (γυια-, ελαια-, etc.), so that *ā* in the singular is only an apparent exception to the rule.

In the Doric declension of these nouns the long vowel is always *ā*, in the Ionic always *η*; words, therefore, which, being introduced into the Attic from those dialects, retain their original spelling, have not been cited as exceptions.

117. *b. The vowel is always long* in the nom., acc., and dat. of masculine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in *ās*, *āv*, and *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*, otherwise in *ης*, *ην*, and *η*.

118. *c. The vowel is always long* in the gen. and dat. of feminine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in *ās* and *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*, otherwise in *ης* and *η*.

119. *d. There remain to be considered the nom. and acc. of feminine nouns. In these the vowel remains short* in the following cases:—

(1.) After *λλ*, *νν*, *σσ* (*ττ*), *ξ*, *ψ*, and *ζ*; that is, after the double letters and repeated letters: as, N. sing. *θυελλᾶ*, *hurricane*; *γεννᾶ*, *offspring*; *γλωσσᾶ*, *tongue*; *δοξᾶ*, *opinion*; *διψᾶ*, *thirst*; *τραπεζᾶ*, *table*.

(2.) After *σ* preceded by a diphthong or long vowel: as, N. sing. *μουσᾶ*, *muse*.

(3.) After *ρ* preceded by *υ*, or by any diphthong (except *αυ*): as, N. sing. *σφυρᾶ*, *hammer*; *πειρᾶ*, *attempt*; *μάχαιρᾶ*, *knife*: but *θύρᾶ*, *gate*; *χωρᾶ*, *country*; *λαυρᾶ*, *alley*. Exceptions are *ἑταιρᾶ*, *female companion*; *πᾶλαιστρᾶ*, *wrestling-school*; *κολλῦρᾶ*, *roll of bread*; *Αἰθρᾶ*, *Æthra*; *Φαιδρᾶ*, *Phædra*.

(4.) In all words ending in *-αινα*, and in many others in *-να*: as, N. sing. *λεαινᾶ*, *lioness*; *εχιδνᾶ*, *viper*.

(5.) In all words in *-τρια*, signifying feminine agents: as, N. sing. *ποιητρᾶ*, *poetess*; and in the three feminine adjectives *μᾶ*, *one*; *δᾶ*, *godlike*; *πορνιᾶ*, *mistress*, *worshipful*.

(6.) In all words, including the feminine of all perfect participles active, in which *α* is preceded by *υ*: as, N. sing. *μυῖᾶ*, *fly*; *τετυφνιᾶ*, *having struck*: *μητρνιᾶ*, *step-mother*, is an exception.

(7.) In disyllables in which *α* is preceded by the diphthong *αι*, and in some proper names of places of more than two syllables: as, N. sing. *γαῖᾶ*, *earth*; *Ἱστιαῖᾶ*, *Histiæa*.

(8.) In words of more than two syllables in which *a* is preceded by the diphthongs *ει* and *οι*: as, N. sing. *ιερείᾱ*, *priestess*; *ἄνοιά*, *folly*: except that nouns in *-εια* denoting *a condition*, and connected with verbs in *-ευ*, have *ā*: thus, N. sing. *βασίλειᾱ*, *a queen*, but *βασίλειᾱ*, *royal power*.

(9.) In some isolated words: as, N. sing. *διαίτᾱ*, *way of life*; *ἄκανθᾱ*, *thorn*. From *πεινα-*, *hunger*; *τολμα-*, *daring*, and some others, two forms are found—N. sing. *πεινᾱ* and *πεινη*, *τολμᾱ* and *τολμη*, etc.

In all these cases, therefore, the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν*.

120. In other combinations the vowel is long, and (with the exceptions already given) the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ā* and *āν* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise in *η* and *ην*.

121. Throughout the dual and plural the vowel is invariably *a*.

122.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	<i>νῖκα-</i> fem. <i>victory.</i>	<i>ἄσα-</i> fem. <i>satiety.</i>	<i>θεα-</i> fem. <i>goddess.</i>	<i>σκια-</i> fem. <i>shadow.</i>	<i>χωρα-</i> fem. <i>place, country.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	<i>νῖκη</i>	<i>ἄση</i>	<i>θεᾱ</i>	<i>σκιᾱ</i>	<i>χωρᾱ</i>
Voc.	<i>νῖκη</i>	<i>ἄση</i>	<i>θεᾱ</i>	<i>σκιᾱ</i>	<i>χωρᾱ</i>
Acc.	<i>νῖκην</i>	<i>ἄσην</i>	<i>θεᾱν</i>	<i>σκιᾱν</i>	<i>χωρᾱν</i>
Gen.	<i>νῖκης</i>	<i>ἄσης</i>	<i>θεᾱς</i>	<i>σκιᾱς</i>	<i>χωρᾱς</i>
Dat.	<i>νῖκη</i>	<i>ἄση</i>	<i>θεᾱ</i>	<i>σκιᾱ</i>	<i>χωρᾱ</i>
Dual.					
N. V. A.	<i>νῖκᾱ</i>	<i>ἄσᾱ</i>	<i>θεᾱ</i>	<i>σκιᾱ</i>	<i>χωρᾱ</i>
G. D.	<i>νῖκαιν</i>	<i>ἄσαιν</i>	<i>θεαιν</i>	<i>σκιαιν</i>	<i>χωραιν</i>
Plural.					
Nom.	<i>νικαι</i>	<i>ἄσαι</i>	<i>θαι</i>	<i>σκiai</i>	<i>χωραι</i>
Voc.	<i>νικαι</i>	<i>ἄσαι</i>	<i>θαι</i>	<i>σκiai</i>	<i>χωραι</i>
Acc.	<i>νικᾱς</i>	<i>ἄσᾱς</i>	<i>θεᾱς</i>	<i>σκιᾱς</i>	<i>χωρᾱς</i>
Gen.	<i>νικων</i>	<i>ἄσων</i>	<i>θεων</i>	<i>σκιων</i>	<i>χωρων</i>
Dat.	<i>νικαις</i>	<i>ἄσαις</i>	<i>θαις</i>	<i>σκιαις</i>	<i>χωραις</i>

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	μουσα- fem. <i>muse.</i>	ἄνοια- fem. <i>folly.</i>	δοξα- fem. <i>opinion.</i>	λεαινα- fem. <i>lioness.</i>	γλωσσα- fem. <i>tongue.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	μουσᾶ	ἄνοιᾶ	δοξᾶ	λεαινᾶ	γλωσσᾶ
Voc.	μουσᾶ	ἄνοιᾶ	δοξᾶ	λεαινᾶ	γλωσσᾶ
Acc.	μουσᾶν	ἄνοιᾶν	δοξᾶν	λεαινᾶν	γλωσσᾶν
Gen.	μουσης	ἄνοιᾶς	δοξῆς	λεαινῆς	γλωσσῆς
Dat.	μουσῇ	ἄνοιᾳ	δοξῇ	λεαινῇ	γλωσσῇ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	μουσᾶ	ἄνοιᾶ	δοξᾶ	λεαινᾶ	γλωσσᾶ
G. D.	μουσαιν	ἄνοιαιν	δοξαιν	λεαιναιν	γλωσσαιν
Plural.					
Nom.	μουσαι	ἄνοιαι	δοξαι	λεαιναι	γλωσσαι
Voc.	μουσαι	ἄνοιαι	δοξαι	λεαιναι	γλωσσαι
Acc.	μουσᾶς	ἄνοιᾶς	δοξᾶς	λεαινᾶς	γλωσσᾶς
Gen.	μουσων	ἄνοιων	δοξων	λεαινων	γλωσσων
Dat.	μουσαις	ἄνοιαις	δοξαις	λεαιναις	γλωσσαις

123. So are declined ἄδικια-, *injustice*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ἄμαξα-, *waggon*; ἄρπυια-, *harry*; γεφυρα-, *bridge*; γνωμα-, *judgement*; δικά-, *justice*; θάλασσα-, *sea*; θεραπαινα-, *maid-servant*; λύρα-, *lyre*; ῥιζα-, *root*; σοφια-, *wisdom*; τιμα-, *honour*; φυγα-, *flight*; χλαίνα-, *cloak*—all feminine. Further examples for declension will be found in § 119.

124. Some nouns in -εα contract εα into η: as, σῦκεα-, *fig-tree*, N. σῦκεᾶ or σῦκη.

125. The vocative of masculines in α retains ᾶ (1) in nouns ending in τα; (2) in national names: as, Περσα-, *a Persian*, V. Περσᾶ; but Περσα-, *Perses*, V. Περση; (3) in some compounds of the verbs πωλε-, *sell*; μετρε-, *measure*; τριβ-, *rub*: as, γεωμετρα-, *a geometer*, V. γεωμετρᾶ.

126.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολιτα- masc. <i>citizen.</i>	τελωνα- masc. <i>farmer of customs.</i>	νεᾷνια- masc. <i>young man.</i>	(Ἑρμεια-)Ἑρμη- masc. <i>Hermes.</i>
Singular.				
Nom.	πολιτῆς	τελωνῆς	νεᾷνιας	Ἑρμης
Voc.	πολιτᾶ	τελωνη	νεᾷνιᾶ	Ἑρμη
Acc.	πολιτην	τελωνην	νεᾷνιᾶν	Ἑρμην
Gen.	πολιτου	τελωνου	νεᾷνιου	Ἑρμου
Dat.	πολιτῇ	τελωνῇ	νεᾷνιᾳ	Ἑρμῃ
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολιτᾶ	τελωνᾶ	νεᾷνιᾶ	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	πολιταῖν	τελωναιν	νεᾷνιαιν	Ἑρμαιν
Plural.				
Nom.	πολιταί	τελωναι	νεᾷναι	Ἑρμαι
Voc.	πολιται	τελωναι	νεᾷναι	Ἑρμαι
Acc.	πολιτᾶς	τελωνᾶς	νεᾷνᾶς	Ἑρμᾶς
Gen.	πολιτων	τελωνων	νεᾷνιων	Ἑρμων
Dat.	πολιταις	τελωναις	νεᾷνιαις	Ἑρμῃς

127. So are declined *Ἀτρεΐδα*, son of *Atræus*; *γεωμετρα*, *geometer*; *ὀπλιτα*, *heavy-armed soldier*; *Σκυθα*, *Scythian*; *τᾶμια*, *dispenser*; *τοξοτα*, *archer*—all masculine.

128. Some nouns in *-πα* and many proper names, mostly Doric, retain the Doric contract genitive in *ᾱ*: as, *Βορρά*- (*Bopea*-), *north wind*, G. *Βορρά*.

B. Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns in *ο*.

(Second Declension.)

129. In some words in which *ο* or *ε* precedes the final vowel of the crude form, contraction takes place.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λογο- masc. <i>word.</i>	νησο- fem. <i>island.</i>	σῦκο- neut. <i>fig.</i>	πλοο- masc. <i>voyage.</i>	οστεο- neut. <i>bone.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	λογος	νησος	σῦκον	(πλοος) πλους	(οστεον) οστουν
Voc.	λογε	νησε	σῦκον	(πλοε) πλου	(οστεον) οστουν
Acc.	λογον	νησον	σῦκον	(πλοον) πλουν	(οστεον) οστουν
Gen.	λογου	νησου	σῦκου	(πλοου) πλου	(οστεου) οστου
Dat.	λογῳ	νησῳ	σῦκῳ	(πλοῳ) πλῳ	(οστεῳ) οστῳ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	λογῶ	νησῶ	σῦκῶ	(πλωῶ) πλῶ	(οστεῶ) οστῶ
G. D.	λογοιν	νησοιν	συκοιν	(πλοοιν) πλοιν	(οστεοιν) οστοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκά	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Voc.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκά	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Acc.	λογους	νησους	σῦκά	(πλοους) πλους	(οστεᾶ) οστᾶ
Gen.	λογων	νησων	σῦκων	(πλων) πλων	(οστεων) οστων
Dat.	λογοις	νησοις	σῦκοις	(πλοοις) πλοις	(οστεοις) οστοις

130. So are declined ἀγγελο-, m. *messenger*; ἀδελφο-, m. *brother*; ἀμπελο-, f. *vine*; δουλο-, m. *slave*; εργο-, n. *work*; θεο-, m. *god* (voc. θεος); ἵππο-, m. and f. *horse, mare*; κᾶνεο-, n. *basket*; νοο-, m. *mind*; νοσο-, f. *disease*; ξύλο-, n. *piece of wood*; ὁδο-, f. *road*; ροδο-, n. *rose*; ῥοο-, m. *stream*.

131. There are a few nouns with a crude form ending in ω (apparently contracted from ωο or αο): these are declined as follows:—

(Attic Declension.)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λεω- masc. <i>people.</i>	λαγω- masc. <i>hare.</i>	ἄνωγεω- neut. <i>upper room.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	λεως	λαγως	ἄνωγεων
Voc.	λεως	λαγως	ἄνωγεων
Acc.	λεων	λαγων and λαγω	ἄνωγεων
Gen.	λεω	λαγω	ἄνωγεω
Dat.	λεφ	λαγω	ἄνωγεφ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	λεω	λαγω	For the Dual and Plural neu- ter of this de- clension, see Ad- jectives, § 150.
G. D.	λεφιν	λαγων	
Plural.			
Nom.	λεφ	λαγω	
Voc.	λεφ	λαγω	
Acc.	λεως	λαγως	
Gen.	λεων	λαγων	
Dat.	λεφς	λαγως	

132. So are declined Ἄθω-, m. *Mount Athos*; ἑω-, f. *dawn* (§ 86); κἄλω-, m. *rope*; Κω-, f. *the island Cos*; Μενελεω-, m. *Menelaus*; νεω-, m. *temple*; and some adjectives. Many of these words sometimes throw away *ν* in the accus. sing.: compare the regular Greek acc. in the separable declension with the Latin,—λεοντ-ᾱ with *leon-e-m*. Some of them, as λεω-, νεω-, Μενελεω-, coexist with crude forms in *āo*,—λᾱο-, νᾱο-, Μενελᾱο-, etc., which are declined regularly.

133. On a comparison of the two principal declensions, the separable and the inseparable, they will be found to have the following features in common:—

(1.) In the N. sing., masculines and, though less uniformly, feminines, either take the suffix *s*, or have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened in compensation.

(2.) In the A. sing., masc. and fem. nouns ending in a vowel take the suffix *ν*.

(3.) In the D. sing. of all nouns the suffix is *ι*, subscript in nouns of the inseparable declension.

(4.) In the N. and A. dual, either ϵ is added, or, which is equivalent, the final vowel of the crude form is lengthened.

(5.) In the G. and D. dual of all nouns the suffix is $\iota\nu$ ($\omicron\nu$).

(6.) In the A. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the suffix is ς added to the acc. sing. The original ending of the accus. plur. in the inseparable declension, then, was $\nu\varsigma$: ν was dropped, the vowel being lengthened; hence $\bar{a}\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu\varsigma$.

(7.) In the N., V., and A. pl. of all neuter nouns the suffix is \bar{a} .

(8.) In the G. pl. of all nouns the suffix is $\omega\varsigma$.

(9.) In the D. pl. of all nouns the suffix was, originally, $\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$.*

134. The principal points of difference between these two declensions are:—

(1.) In the N. and A. sing. of neuters the separable declension admits no suffix, the inseparable takes ν .

(2.) In the G. sing. the separable declension has the suffix $\omega\varsigma$ ($\omega\varsigma$); the inseparable has \omicron , except that feminines in α take ς .

(3.) In the N. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the separable declension has the suffix $\epsilon\varsigma$, the inseparable takes ι .

135. In addition to the regular case-endings there are certain suffixes which partake of the nature of case-endings, though in the ordinary language their use is limited to a few words, and they retain only the original signification of relations of place. In the older language they were much more freely used. These are,—

$-\delta\epsilon$, answering to the question *whither*: (acc.) $\omicron\kappa\bar{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$, to one's house.

$-\theta\epsilon\nu$, „ „ *whence*: (gen.) $\omicron\kappa\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$, from one's house.

$-\theta\bar{\iota}$ „ „ *where*: (dat.) $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\theta\bar{\iota}$, elsewhere.

136. The suffixes $-\theta\epsilon\nu$ and $-\theta\bar{\iota}$ are appended to the crude form of the noun: as, $\bar{A}\theta\eta\nu\eta-\theta\epsilon\nu$, from Athens; $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$, from the circle; \omicron is, however, sometimes substituted for α , as $\bar{\rho}\bar{\iota}\zeta\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$, from the roots ($\bar{\rho}\bar{\iota}\zeta\alpha$ -, root), or inserted as connecting-vowel, as $\pi\alpha\nu\tau-\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$, from all sides. The suffix $-\delta\epsilon$ is usually appended to the accusative form: as, $\text{Μεγα}\bar{\rho}\bar{\alpha}-\delta\epsilon$, to Megara; $\text{Ελευσ}\bar{\iota}\nu\bar{\alpha}-\delta\epsilon$, to Eleusis; $\omicron\kappa\bar{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$, from $\omicron\kappa\alpha$ -, is irregular, but $\omicron\kappa\omicron\nu\delta\epsilon$ is found in Homer.

* Compare the so-called adverbs of the place *where*, $\bar{A}\theta\eta\nu\eta\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$ Πλᾶταιᾱσῖ(ν), $\theta\bar{\upsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$, etc. (§ 137).

-Δε sometimes combines with *s* of the acc. plural to form -ζε: thus, Ἀθηναζε, to *Athens*, for Ἀθηνασ-δε; Θηβαζε, to *Thebes*.

137. Besides this adverbial dative in *θῖ*, we find in some words, with the same meaning, a modification of the ordinary dative: as, οἱκοι (οἰκῶ), at *home* (poet. οἰκοῦν); Πύθοι, at *Pytho*; Ἰσθμοί, at the *Isthmus*; Ἀθηνησί(ν), in *Athens*; Πλάταιωσι(ν), in *Platææ*; θύρασι(ν), at the *doors*.

Peculiarities of Declension.

138. Many foreign proper names, the cardinal numbers from *πεντε*, five, to *ἐκάτον*, one hundred, inclusively, *θεμίς* (in the sense of *fas*), and a few neuters, as *ὄναρ*, dream; ὕπαρ, waking vision; *δεμᾶς*, body; *οφέλος*, use, are undeclined, or are used only in the nom. or acc.

139. Some proper names of places have no singular: as, Ἀθηνα-, f. N. pl. Ἀθηναί, the city *Athens*; Μεγᾶρο-, n. N. pl. Μεγάρᾶ, the city *Megara*; Τεμπεσ-, n. N. pl. Τεμπη, the vale of *Tempe*.

140. Of some nouns collateral forms exist, sometimes with a slight difference of meaning, sometimes with a difference of usage—one being found in prose, the other in poetry; or one being of a later period than the other. Thus we find

ἄλω-, ἄλων-, ἄλωσ-, and ἄλωα-, f. *threshing-floor*.

διψα-, f. and διψεσ-, n. *thirst*.

Θεμιστ- and Θεμίτ- or Θεμῖδ-, f. *justice, law, the goddess Justice*.

νᾶπα-, f. and νᾶπεσ-, n. *glen*.

οχθο-, m. and οχθα-, f. *bank*.

οχο-, m. and (in plur.) οχεσ-, n. *chariot*.

πλευρα-, f. and (in plur.) πλευρο-, n. *rib, side*.

σκοτο-, m. and σκοτεσ-, n. *darkness*.

ταω- and ταων-, m. *peacock*.

φαεσ- and φωτ-,* n. *light*.

φθογγο-, m. and φθογγα-, f. *voice, sound*.

χωρο-, m. and χωρα-, f. *place*.

* The late and anomalous form *φωτ-* was evidently suggested, in false analogy, by the contracted nom. sing. *φως* (= *φαιος*): it must not be confounded with the old word *φωτ-*, m. *man, hero*, which is declined regularly, N. *φως*; A. *φωτῆ*; etc. Compare *χρωτ-*, m. *skin*, by the side of *χρος-*, N. *χρος*; § 86.

141. Some nouns in *o* have one gender in the singular, another in the plural. Thus,

δεσμο-, <i>chain</i> ,	is m.	in the sing.,	m. & n. in the pl.
ζυγο-, <i>yoke</i> ,	is m. & n.	"	n. "
κελευθο-, <i>way</i> ,	is f.	"	f. & n. "
λυχο-, <i>a light</i> ,	is m.	"	m. & n. "
νωτο-, <i>back</i> ,	is m. & n.	"	n. "
σιτο-, <i>corn</i> ,	is m.	"	n. "
σταδιο-, <i>a measure of length</i> ,	} is n.	"	m. & n. "
σταθμο-, <i>stall, station</i> ,			
ιστο-, <i>is m.</i>	is m.	"	m. & n. "
Ταρταρο-, <i>Tartarus</i> ,	is m. & f.	"	n. "

142. Many irregularities arise from the coexistence of two crude forms, one or both of which are declined only in part. Some of the most important of these anomalous nouns have been already given in the remarks on the several declensions; others are declined here:—

γονυ- and γονᾶτ-, n. *knee*. N. V. A. γονῦ; G. γονᾶτος; D. γονᾶτι; Pl. N. V. A. γονᾶτᾶ; G. γονᾶτων; D. γονᾶσι(ν). Similarly is declined

δορυ-, δορᾶτ-, and δορεσ-, n. *beam, spear*. N. V. A. δορῦ; G. δορᾶτος (or δορος); D. δορᾶτι (or δορι) and δορει; Pl. N. V. A. δορᾶτᾶ and δορη; G. δορᾶτων; D. δορᾶσι(ν).*

γῡνα- and γῡναικ-, f. *woman*. N. γῡνη; V. γῡναι; A. γῡναικά; G. γῡναικος; etc.†

δακρυ- and δακρυο-, n. *tear*. N. V. A. δακρῦ and δακρυον; Pl. N. V. A. δακρυᾶ; G. δακρυων; D. δακρυῶσι(ν) and δακρυοις.

δενδρο- and δενδρεσ- n. *tree*. N. V. A. δενδρον; G. δενδρου; D. δενδρω and δενδρει; Pl. N. V. A. δενδρᾶ and δενδρη; G. δενδρων; D. δενδροις and δενδρεῖσι(ν).

Δῖf- and Ζεf- (Διεf-), m. *Jupiter*. N. Ζεϋς; V. Ζευ; A. Διᾶ; G. Διος; D. Διῖ. Also a poetical form—A. Ζηνᾶ, etc.—is found, as from a C. F. Ζην-.

* In addition are found such forms as γονυος and γονᾶτος, δουρος and δουρᾶτος, etc. The inserted *υ* is perhaps to be referred to the *υ* of γονυ- and δορυ-. With the lengthened forms γονᾶτος, δορᾶτος, etc., compare προσωπᾶτᾶ, ονειρᾶτᾶ, δεσμᾶτᾶ, poetical neut. pl. from προσωπο-, *face*; ονειρο-, *dream*; δεσμο-, *bond*.

† Compare the diminutive γῡνα-ιο-, n. *a little woman*, and the adjectives γῡνα-ιο- and γῡναικ-ειο-, *womanish*.

Θάλητ- and Θάλη-, m. *Thales*. N. V. Θάλης; A. Θάλητᾶ and Θάλην; G. Θάλητος, Θάλεω, and Θάλου; D. Θάλητι and Θάλη.

θεράποντ- and θεράπ-, m. *servant*. θεράποντ- is declined regularly throughout; and from θεράπ- are found A. sing. θεράπᾶ and N. pl. θεράπες.

κᾶρᾱτ-, n. and κᾶρτ-, m. and f. *head*. N. V. κᾶρᾱ and κᾶρτᾶ (neut.); A. κᾶρᾱ and κᾶρτᾶ (m. and n.); G. κᾶρτος; D. κᾶρα and κᾶρτί; Pl. A. κᾶρτᾶς; G. κᾶρτων; D. κᾶρσιν(ν).

κοινωνο- and κοινων-, m. *partner*. κοινωνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are also found N. κοινωνες; A. κοινωνῶς.

κρίνο- and κρίνεσ-, n. *lily*. κρίνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are found N. A. κρίνεᾶ(-η), and D. κρίνεσιν(ν).

κυον- and κύν-, m. and f. *dog*. N. κυων; V. κυον; A. κύνᾱ; G. κύνος; etc. D. pl. κύσιν(ν).

λᾶρ- and λᾶο-(!), m. *stone*. N. V. λᾶς; A. λᾶν and λᾶᾶ; G. λᾶος and λᾶου; D. λᾶϊ; etc. D. pl. λᾶεσιν(ν).

ναρ-, νεφ-, and νηφ-, f. *ship*. N. ναυς; A. ναυν; G. νεως; D. νηϊ; Pl. N. νηες; A. ναυς; G. νεων; D. ναυσιν(ν).

Οιδίποδ- and Οιδίπου-, m. *Œdipus*. N. Οιδίπους; V. Οιδί-πους and -που; A. Οιδί-ποδᾶ and -πουν; G. Οιδί-ποδος and -που; D. Οιδίποδϊ; also from a C. F. Οιδίποδα- are found V. Οιδίποδᾶ; A. Οιδίποδᾶν; G. Οιδίποδᾶ (for -δαο), in lyrical passages.

ονειρο-, m. and n. ονειράτ-, n. *dream*. N. ονειρον and ονειρος; V. ονειρε; A. ονειρον; G. ονειρου; D. ονειρῶ (rarely ονειράτος, ονειράτι); Pl. N. V. A. ονειράτᾶ (rarely ονειρά); G. ονειράτων and ονειρων; D. ονειράσιν(ν) and ονειροις. In N. and A. sing. ονᾶρ is found.

ορνῖθ- and ορνι-, m. and f. *bird*. N. V. ορνῖς; A. ορνῖθᾶ and ορνῖν; G. ορνῖθος; D. ορνῖθι; Pl. N. V. ορνῖθες and ορνεις; A. ορνῖθᾶς, ορνεις, and ορνῖς; G. ορνῖθων; D. ορνῖσιν(ν).

Πυκν-, f. *the Pnyx*. N. Πυνξ; A. Πυνᾶ; G. Πυκνος; D. Πυκνῖ; also in later writers Πυνῆκᾶ, etc.

πῦρ- and πῦρο-, n. *fire*. N. V. A. πῦρ; G. πῦρος; D. πῦρι; Pl. N. V. A. πῦρᾶ; G. πῦρων; D. πῦροις.

υῖο- and υῖεφ-, m. *son*. υῖο- is declined regularly throughout; of υῖεφ- are found in the sing. G. υῖεος; D. υῖει; in the plur. N. V. A. υῖεις; G. υῖεων; D. υῖεσιν(ν); (υῖευσῖν is late).

χειρ- and χειρ-, f. *hand*. N. V. χειρ; Du. N. A. χεῖρε; G. D. χεῖρου (rarely χερου); D. pl. χερσῖ(ν): the other cases are declined from both crude forms; but in Attic prose the forms from χειρ- are used.

ωτ- (ofärt-), n. *ear*. N. V. A. οὖς; G. ωτος; D. ωτῆ, etc.

For the dialectic varieties see below, *Of the Dialects*.

143. The following tabular view of the various terminations of the N. S. in the separable (third) declension, and of the crude forms to which they may correspond, is given, partly for the use of those who, having begun the study of Greek on the ordinary system, may wish to engraft on it the crude-form system; partly to facilitate the consultation of the dictionary.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-μᾶ	-μᾶτ, n.	σωμᾶ, σωμᾶτος, n. <i>body</i> .		σωμᾶτ-
-αις	-αιτ -αιδ	δαις, παις, δαιτος, f. <i>meal</i> . παιδος, m. and f. <i>child</i> .		δαιτ- παιδ-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν	παιᾶν, παιᾶνος, m. <i>pæan</i> .		παιᾶν-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν, n. -αντ, n.	μελᾶν, τυψᾶν, μελᾶνος, n. (adj.) <i>black</i> . τυψαντος, n. (part.) <i>having struck</i> .		μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ	ψᾶρ, ψᾶρος, m. <i>starling</i> .		ψᾶρ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ -ᾶρ, n. -ᾶτ, n.	οᾶρ, εὔρ, ημᾶρ, οᾶρος, f. <i>wife</i> . εὔρος (ηρος), n. <i>spring</i> . ημᾶτος, n. <i>day</i> .		οᾶρ- φεῦρ- ημᾶτ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶν -αντ	μελᾶς, τυψᾶς, μελᾶνος, m. (adj.) <i>black</i> . τυψαντος, m. (part.) <i>having struck</i> .		μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶδ -ᾶς, n. -ᾶτ, n.	λαμπᾶς, κρεᾶς, τερᾶς, λαμπᾶδος, f. <i>lamp</i> . κρεᾶς, n. <i>flesh</i> . τερᾶτος, n. <i>portent</i> .		λαμπᾶδ- κρεᾶς- τερᾶτ-
-αυς	-αῖ	γρᾶυς, γρᾶος, f. <i>old woman</i> .		γρᾶῖ-
-ειρ	-ερ (-ειρ)	χειρ, χερος & χειρος, f. <i>hand</i> .		χερ- & χειρ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-εις	-ειδ -εν -εντ	κλεις, εις, λύθεις,	κλειδος, f. <i>key</i> . ένος, m. <i>one</i> . λύθεντος, m. (part.) <i>hav- ing been loosened</i> .	κλειδ- έν- λύθεντ-
-εν	-εν, n. -εντ, n.	τερεν, λύθεν,	τερενος, n. (adj.) <i>tender</i> . λύθεντος, n. <i>having been loosened</i> .	τερεν- λύθεντ-
-ες	-ες, n.	σᾶφες,	σᾶφους, n. (adj.) <i>clear</i> .	σᾶφεσ-
-ευσ	-εϝ	φονευς,	φονεως, m. <i>murderer</i> .	φονεϝ-
-ην	-εν -ην	λίμην, Ἑλλην,	λίμενος, m. <i>harbour</i> . Ἑλληνος, m. <i>a Greek</i> .	λίμεν- Ἑλλην-
-ηρ	-ερ -ηρ	αιθηρ, θηρ,	αιθερος, m. <i>ether</i> . θηρος, m. <i>wild beast</i> .	αιθερ- θηρ-
-ης	-εσ -ητ	τριηρης, βάρυτης,	τριηρους, f. <i>trireme</i> . βάρυττος, f. <i>weight</i> .	τριηρεσ- βάρυττη-
-ι	-ι, n. -ιτ, n.	σινᾶπι, μελί,	σινᾶπεως, n. <i>mustard</i> . μελίτος, n. <i>honey</i> .	σινᾶπι- μελίτ-
-ιν	-ιν	δελφῖν,	δελφῖνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	δελφῖν-
-ις	-ι -ιτ -ιδ -ιβ -ιν	πολις, χᾶρις, ελπίς, ορνῖς, δελφῖς,	πολεως, f. <i>city</i> . χᾶριτος, f. <i>grace</i> . ελπίδος, f. <i>hope</i> . ορνίθος, m. and f. <i>bird</i> . δελφῖνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	πολι- χᾶριτ- ελπίδ- ορνίθ- δελφῖν-
-ον	-ον, n. -οντ, n.	ευδαιμον, λιον,	ευδαιμονος, n. (adj.) <i>happy</i> . λυοντος, n. (part.) <i>loosen- ing</i> .	ευδαιμον- λυοντ-
-ορ	-ορ, n.	ᾠορ,	ᾠορος, n. <i>sword</i> .	ᾠορ-
-ος	-οτ, n. -ες, n.	πεφῦκος, γενος,	πεφῦκοτος, n. (part.) <i>hav- ing been born</i> . γενους, n. <i>race</i> .	πεφῦκοτ- γενεσ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ous	-οϝ -οδ -οντ	βους, πους,* οδους,	βους, m. and f. <i>ox</i> . ποδος, m. <i>foot</i> . οδόντος, m. <i>tooth</i> .	βοϝ- ποδ- οδοντ-
-υ	-υ, η.	αστυ,	αστεος, η. <i>city</i> .	αστυ-
-ῦν	-ῦν	μοσῦν,	μοσῦνος, m. <i>wooden</i> <i>house</i> .	μοσῦν-
-ῦν	-υντ, η.	δεικνῦν,	δεικνυντος, η. (part.) <i>shewing</i> .	δεικνυντ-
-υρ	-υρ, η.	πῦρ,†	πῦρος, η. <i>fire</i> .	πῦρ-
-ῦς	-υ -υντ	ιχθῦς, δεικνῦς,	ιχθυσ, m. <i>fish</i> . δεικνυντος, m. (part.) <i>shewing</i> .	ιχθυ- δεικνυντ-
-ῦς	-υ -ῦδ	πηχῦς, χλᾶμῦς,	πηχεως, m. <i>cubit</i> . χλᾶμῦδος, f. <i>military</i> <i>cloak</i> .	πηχυ- χλᾶμῦδ-
-ω	-οι	πειθω,	πειθους, f. <i>persuasion</i> .	πειθοι-
-ων	-ον -ων -οντ -ωντ	δαιμων, ἄγων, λεων, Ξενοφων,	δαιμονος, m. <i>deity</i> . ἄγωνος, m. <i>public con-</i> <i>test</i> . λεοντος, m. <i>lion</i> . Ξενοφωντος, m. <i>Xeno-</i> <i>phon</i> .	δαιμον- αγων- λεοντ- Ξενοφωντ-
-ωρ	-ορ -ωρ, η.	ῥητωρ, ἐλωρ,	ῥητορος, m. <i>orator</i> . ἐλωρος, η. <i>booty</i> .	ῥητορ- ἐλωρ-
-ως	-ος -ως -οτ -ωτ	αιδως, ἥρως, πεφῦκως, ερως,	αιδους, f. <i>shame</i> . ἥρωος, m. <i>hero</i> . πεφῦκωτος, m. (part.) <i>having been born</i> . ερωτος, m. <i>love</i> .	αιδουσ- ἥρωσ- πεφῦκοτ- ερωτ-

* The diphthong, however, appears in this nom. πους (i.e. ποδ-ς) only because the word is a monosyllable; in the D. pl. we have ποσῖ (ποδσί), not πουςῖ: and although in the compounds τριπους, τετραπους, etc., the diphthong was retained in the ordinary language, yet in the old poets the more strictly correct forms τριπος, τετραπος, etc., also occur. See § 40.

† For the long vowel, see above, note *.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ψ	-π -β -φ	γυψ, χάλυψ, κάτηλιψ,	γῦπος, m. <i>vulture</i> . χάλιβος, m. <i>steel</i> . κάτηλίφος, f. <i>upper story</i> .	γῦπ- χάλιβ- κάτηλιφ-
-ξ	-κ -γ -χ -κτ	φῦλαξ, φλοξ, ονυξ, νυξ,	φῦλάκος, m. <i>watchman</i> . φλογος, f. <i>flame</i> . ονύχος, m. <i>nail, claw</i> . νυκτος, f. <i>night</i> .	φῦλακ- φλογ- ονύχ- νυκτ-

ADJECTIVES.

144. The most numerous class of adjectives consists of those which in the masculine and neuter are declined from a crude form in ο, in the feminine from a crude form in α. These are declined like substantives in ο masc. and neut., and substantives fem. in α, except that in every case of the sing. fem. the vowel is *ā* after ε, ι, and ρ, and after ο preceded by ρ, otherwise η.

	σοφο-, m. n.; σοφα-, f. <i>clever, wise.</i>			αισχρο-, m. n.; αισχρα-, f. <i>ugly, hateful.</i>		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	σοφος	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρος	αισχρᾱ	αισχρον
Voc.	σοφε	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρε	αισχρᾱ	αισχρον
Acc.	σοφον	σοφην	σοφον	αισχρον	αισχρᾱν	αισχρον
Gen.	σοφου	σοφης	σοφου	αισχρου	αισχροῦς	αισχρου
Dat.	σοφῳ	σοφῇ	σοφῳ	αισχροῳ	αισχροῃ	αισχροῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	σοφῳ	σοφᾱ	σοφῳ	αισχρω	αισχρᾱ	αισχρω
G. D.	σοφοιν	σοφαιν	σοφοιν	αισχροιν	αισχραιν	αισχροιν
Plural.						
Nom.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρᾶ
Voc.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχρᾶ
Acc.	σοφους	σοφᾶς	σοφᾶ	αισχρους	αισχροῖς	αισχρᾶ
Gen.	σοφων	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	αισχρων	αισχρων	αισχρων
Dat.	σοφοις	σοφαις	σοφοις	αισχροις	αισχραις	αισχροις

145. So are declined,

δίκαιο-, m. n.; δίκαια-, f. *just*; N. S. δίκαιος, δίκαιᾶ, δίκαιον.
 ἄλλο-, m. n.; ἄλλα-, f. *other*; ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο.*
 ἄπλοο-, m. n.; ἄπλοα-, f. *simple*; ἄπλοος, ἄπλοη, ἄπλοον.
 ἀθροο-, m. n.; ἀθροα-, f. *collected*; ἀθροος, ἀθροᾶ, ἀθροον.

146. Many adjectives of this formation, including most compound adjectives and derivatives in *ια*, *ειο*, and *ιμο*, with some others, have no special form for the feminine (adjectives of two terminations): as,

ἡσυχό-, *quiet*; N. m. f. ἡσυχός, n. ἡσυχόν.
 ἄτεκνο-, *childless*; N. m. f. ἄτεκνος, n. ἄτεκνον.
 καρποφορο-, *fruitful*; N. m. f. καρπόφορος, n. καρποφορον.
 σωτηριο-, *saving*; N. m. f. σωτηριος, n. σωτηριον.
 βασιλαιο-, *kingly*; N. m. f. βασιλείης, n. βασιλείιον.
 δοκίμο-, *tried*; N. m. f. δοκίμος, n. δοκίμον.

δίκαιο-, βῦσιλαιο-, and a few others, are declined sometimes with three, sometimes with two, terminations.

147. Adjectives in *εο* and *οο* undergo contraction (§ 33); *οη* is contracted into *η*, *ᾶ* into *ᾱ*;† the compounds of *νοο*-, *mind*; *ῥοο*-, *stream*; *πλοο*-, *voyage*, are not contracted in the N. and A. of the plural neuter.

148.

	χρῦσεο-,‡ m. n.; χρῦσεα-, f. <i>golden.</i>			αργῦρεο-, m. n.; αργῦρεα-, f. <i>of silver.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
Nom.	χρῦσεος	χρῦσεᾶ	χρῦσεον	αργῦρεος	αργῦρεᾶ	αργῦρεον
Gen.	χρῦσεους	χρῦση	χρῦσουν	αργῦρους	αργῦρᾶ	αργῦrouν
	χρῦσεου	χρῦσεᾶς	χρῦσεον	αργῦρεου	αργῦρεᾶς	αργῦρεον
	χρῦσου	χρῦσης	χρῦσου	αργῦρου	αργῦρᾶς	αργῦρου
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Plural.						
Nom.	χρῦσσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσεᾶ	αργῦρσοι	αργῦραι	αργῦρεᾶ
	χρῦσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσᾶ	αργῦροι	αργῦραι	αργῦρᾶ
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

* On ἄλλο for ἄλλον, see § 191.

† These contractions should perhaps be referred to sister-forms in *ειη* ἑᾶ, such as the Ionic διπλεη, etc.

‡ Sometimes χρῦσεο-, with *ῡ*, in lyrical passages.

	ἀπλοο-, m. n.; ἀπλοα-, f. <i>simple.</i>			ευνοο-, m. f. n. <i>well-affected.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοος ἀπλους etc.	ἀπλοη ἀπλη etc.	ἀπλοον ἀπλουν etc.	ευνοος ευνους etc.	ευνοον ευνουν etc.	
Plural. <i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοοι ἀπλοι etc.	ἀπλοαι ἀπλαι etc.	ἀπλοᾶ ἀπλᾶ etc.	ευνοοι ευνοι etc.	ευνοᾶ etc.	

149. So are declined χαλκεο-, of copper, brassen; ἀδελφίδεο-, brother's or sister's (son or daughter); πορφύρεο-, purple; διπλοο-, double, etc.: like ευνοο- are declined ἄνοο-, foolish; περιπρόο-, surrounded by water; ἀπλοο-, unfit for sea; and some others.

150. A few adjectives in ω are declined after the so-called Attic declension (§ 131): as, ἱλεω-, m. f. n. *propitious*; πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. *full*.* Of σωφ- and σωο-, *safe*, only forms of the N. and A. sing. and plur. are found, and these not complete in all the genders.

	ἱλεω-, m. f. n. <i>propitious.</i>		πλεω-, m. n.; πλεα-, f. <i>full.</i>		
	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i>	ἱλεως	ἱλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Voc.</i>	ἱλεως	ἱλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Acc.</i>	ἱλεων	ἱλεων	πλεων	πλεᾶν	πλεων
<i>Gen.</i>	ἱλεω	ἱλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶς	πλεω
<i>Dat.</i>	ἱλεφ	ἱλεφ	πλεφ	πλεα	πλεφ
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i>	ἱλεω	ἱλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶ	πλεω
<i>G. D.</i>	ἱλεφν	ἱλεφν	πλεφν	πλεαιν	πλεφν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i>	ἱλεφ	ἱλεᾶ	πλεφ	πλεαι†	πλεᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	ἱλεφ	ἱλεᾶ	πλεφ	πλεαι	πλεᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἱλεως	ἱλεᾶ	πλεως	πλεᾶς	πλεᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἱλεων	ἱλεων	πλεων	πλεων	πλεων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἱλεφς	ἱλεφς	πλεφς	πλεαις	πλεφς

* Also ἱλᾶο- and πλεο-, Ion. πλειο-.

† Or, πλεα.

Some compound adjectives of this declension also make the A. S. masc. in ω .

151. Adjectives in ν are declined like those substantives in ν in which ν passes into ϵ (§ 100), except that the gen. sing. ends in σ , not ω , and that contraction does not take place in the neut. pl. The feminine of these adjectives is formed by the addition of $-ια$ to the altered crude form ; α is not lengthened in the N. and A. sing. (§ 119, (8)).

	$\eta\delta\nu$, m. n. ; $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$, f. <i>sweet, pleasant.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}s$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\ddot{\alpha}$	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}$
<i>Voc.</i>	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\ddot{\alpha}$	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}$
<i>Acc.</i>	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\ddot{\alpha}\nu$	$\eta\delta\ddot{\upsilon}$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota$
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\epsilon$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\ddot{\alpha}$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\epsilon$
<i>G. D.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\nu$
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\ddot{\alpha}$
<i>Voc.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\ddot{\alpha}$
<i>Acc.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\ddot{\alpha}$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\omega\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\omega\nu$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\ddot{\iota}(\nu)$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha\iota\sigma$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma\ddot{\iota}(\nu)$

151.* So are declined $\beta\ddot{\alpha}\theta\nu$, *deep* ; $\beta\ddot{\alpha}\rho\nu$, *heavy* ; $\gamma\lambda\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\nu$, *sweet* ; $\epsilon\nu\rho\nu$, *broad* ; $\tau\ddot{\alpha}\chi\nu$, *swift*.

152. Adjectives and participles in $\alpha\nu\tau$, $\omicron\nu\tau$, $\upsilon\nu\tau$, and $\epsilon\nu\tau$, are declined like substantives in $\nu\tau$ (§ 74*). The feminine is formed by the addition of $\sigma\alpha$ to the masc. crude form ; $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$, $\upsilon\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$, become $\alpha\sigma\alpha$, $\omicron\sigma\alpha$, $\upsilon\sigma\alpha$; $\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$ becomes $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ in adjectives, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$ in participles. In the N. and A. sing., α of the fem. remains short (§ 119 (2)).

	παντ-, m. n. ; πᾶσα-, f. <i>all.</i>			λύσαντ-, m. n. ; λῦσᾶσα-, f. <i>having loosened.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
<i>Nom.</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν*	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
<i>Voc.</i>	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
<i>Acc.</i>	παντᾶ	πᾶσᾶν	πᾶν	λύσαντᾶ	λῦσᾶσᾶν	λῦσᾶν
<i>Gen.</i>	παντος	πᾶσης	παντος	λύσαντος	λῦσᾶσης	λύσαντος
<i>Dat.</i>	παντὶ	πᾶσῃ	παντὶ	λύσαντὶ	λῦσᾶσῃ	λῦσαντὶ
Dual.						
<i>N. V. A.</i>	παντε	πᾶσᾶ	παντε	λύσαντε	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λύσαντε
<i>G. D.</i>	παντοιν	πᾶσαιν	παντοιν	λύσαντοιν	λῦσᾶσαιν	λύσαντοιν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λύσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λύσαντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λύσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λύσαντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	παντᾶς	πᾶσᾶς	παντᾶ	λύσαντᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶς	λύσαντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	παντων	πᾶσων	παντων	λύσαντων	λῦσᾶσων	λύσαντων
<i>Dat.</i>	πᾶσι(ν)	πᾶσαις	πᾶσι(ν)	λύσᾶσι(ν)	λῦσᾶσαις	λῦσᾶσι(ν)

	λυοντ-, m. n. ; λυουσα-, f. <i>loosening.*</i>			δοντ-, m. n. ; δουσα-, f. <i>having given.†</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing.						
<i>Nom.</i>	λυων	λυουσᾶ	λυον	δους	δουσᾶ	δον
<i>Voc.</i>	λυων	λυουσᾶ	λυον	δους	δουσᾶ	δον
<i>Acc.</i>	λυοντᾶ	λυουσᾶν	λυον	δοντᾶ	δουσᾶν	δον
<i>Gen.</i>	λυοντος	λυουσης	λυοντος	δοντος	δουσης	δοντος
<i>Dat.</i>	λυοντὶ	λυουσῃ	λυοντὶ	δοντὶ	δουσῃ	δοντὶ
Dual.						
<i>N. V. A.</i>	λυοντε	λυουσᾶ	λυοντε	δοντε	δουσᾶ	δοντε
<i>G. D.</i>	λυοντοιν	λυουσᾶιν	λυοντοιν	δοντοιν	δουσᾶιν	δοντοιν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	λυοντες	λυουσαι	λυοντᾶ	δοντες	δουσai	δοντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	λυοντες	λυουσαι	λυοντᾶ	δοντες	δουσai	δοντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	λυοντᾶς	λυουσᾶς	λυοντᾶ	δοντᾶς	δουσᾶς	δοντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	λυοντων	λυουσων	λυοντων	δοντων	δουσων	δοντων
<i>Dat.</i>	λυουσί(ν)	λυουσaiς	λυουσί(ν)	δουσί(ν)	δουσaiς	δουσί(ν)

* ᾶ in the monosyllable πᾶν: the compounds ἄπαντ- and προπαντ- have, regularly, ἄπᾶν and προπᾶν in N. and A. neut. sing.

† All participles in οντ are declined like λυ-οντ-; γνο-ντ-, δο-ντ-, διδο-ντ-, and ἄλο-ντ-, participles in ντ from crude forms in ο (γνο-, know; δο-, give; and ἄλο-, be captured), are declined like δηντ-, § 76, n. *

	δεικνυντ-, m. n. ; δεικνῦσα-, f. <i>showing</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνῦν
Voc.	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνῦν
Acc.	δεικνυντᾶ	δεικνῦσᾶν	δεικνῦν
Gen.	δεικνυντος	δεικνῦσης	δεικνυντος
Dat.	δεικνυντὶ	δεικνῦσῃ	δεικνυντὶ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	δεικνυντε	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνυντε
G. D.	δεικνυντοιν	δεικνῦσαιν	δεικνυντοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
Voc.	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
Acc.	δεικνυντᾶς	δεικνῦσᾶς	δεικνυντᾶ
Gen.	δεικνυντων	δεικνῦσων	δεικνυντων
Dat.	δεικνῦσὶ(ν)	δεικνῦσαις	δεικνῦσὶ(ν)

	χᾶριεντ-, m. n. ; χᾶριεσσα-, f. <i>graceful</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	χᾶριεις	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
Voc.	χᾶριεν	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
Acc.	χᾶριεντᾶ	χᾶριεσσᾶν	χᾶριεν
Gen.	χᾶριεντος	χᾶριεσσης	χᾶριεντος
Dat.	χᾶριεντὶ	χᾶριεσση	χᾶριεντὶ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	χᾶριεντε	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεντε
G. D.	χᾶριεντοιν	χᾶριεσαιν	χᾶριεντοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
Voc.	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
Acc.	χᾶριεντᾶς	χᾶριεσσᾶς	χᾶριεντᾶ
Gen.	χᾶριεντων	χᾶριεσσων	χᾶριεντων
Dat.	χᾶριεσσι(ν)	χᾶριεσαις	χᾶριεσσι(ν)

	γράφειν-, m. n. ; γράφεισα-, f. <i>having been written.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεν
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεν
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντᾶ	γράφεισᾶν	γράφεν
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφεντος	γράφεισης	γράφεντος
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεντῖ	γράφειση	γράφεντῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	γράφεντε	γράφεισᾶ	γράφεντε
<i>G. D.</i>	γράφεντοιν	γράφεισαιν	γράφεντοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφεντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντᾶς	γράφεισᾶς	γράφεντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφεντων	γράφεισων	γράφεντων
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεισῖ(ν)	γράφεισαις	γράφεισῖ(ν)

153. Perfect participles in *or* form the nom. masc. sing. by a change of the short vowel into *ω*; *τ* becomes *ς*, both in the masc. and neut. (§§ 55, 69). The crude form of the feminine ends in *via*.

	λελύκοτ- m. n. ; λελύκνια-, f. <i>having loosened.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκος
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκος
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτᾶ	λελύκνιᾶν	λελύκος
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκοτος	λελύκνιᾶς	λελύκοτος
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοτῖ	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκοτῖ
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	λελύκοτε	λελύκνιᾶ	λελύκοτε
<i>G. D.</i>	λελύκοτοιν	λελύκνιαιν	λελύκοτοιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκνιαι	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκνιαι	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτᾶς	λελύκνιᾶς	λελύκοτᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκοτων	λελύκνιων	λελύκοτων
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοσῖ(ν)	λελύκνιαις	λελύκοσῖ(ν)

154. Adjectives in *αν*, *εν*, are declined regularly: the crude form of the fem. ends in *αινα*, *εινα* (for *αινα*, *εινα*, § 45).

	μελᾶν-, m. n. ; μελαινα-, f. black.			τερεν-, m. n. ; τερεινα-, f. tender.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	μελᾶς	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερην	τερεινᾶ	τερεν
Voc.	μελᾶν	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερεν	τερεινᾶ	τερεν
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶ	μελαινᾶν	μελᾶν	τερενᾶ	τερεινᾶν	τερεν
Gen.	μελᾶνος	μελεινης	μελᾶνος	τερενος	τερεινης	τερενος
Dat.	μελᾶνι	μελαινη	μελᾶνι	τερενι	τερεινη	τερενι
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μελᾶνε	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶνε	τερενε	τερεινᾶ	τερενε
G. D.	μελᾶνοιν	μελαιναιν	μελᾶνοιν	τερενοιν	τερειναιν	τερενοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τερειναι	τερενᾶ
Voc.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τερειναι	τερενᾶ
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶς	μελαινᾶς	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενᾶς	τερεινᾶς	τερενᾶ
Gen.	μελᾶνων	μελαινων	μελᾶνων	τερενων	τερεινων	τερενων
Dat.	μελᾶσι(ν)	μελαιναις	μελᾶσι(ν)	τερεσι(ν)	τερειναις	τερεσι(ν)

So is declined τᾰλᾶν-, m. n. ; τᾰλαινα-, f. *wretched*. Homer sometimes has τᾰλᾶς in the vocative.

155. Adjectives in *ον* have no distinct form for the feminine they are declined like substantives in *ον*. In some words *ν* is omitted, and contraction ensues.

	σωφρον-, m. f. n. sound-minded.		μειζον-, m. f. n. greater.	
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
Sing.				
Nom.	σωφρων	σωφρον	μειζων	μειζον
Voc.	σωφρον	σωφρον	μειζον	μειζον
Acc.	σωφρονᾶ	σωφρον	μειζονᾶ & μειζω	μειζον
Gen.	σωφρονος	σωφρονος	μειζονος	μειζονος
Dat.	σωφρονι	σωφρονι	μειζονι	μειζονι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	σωφρονε	σωφρονε	μειζονε	μειζονε
G. D.	σωφρονοιν	σωφρονοιν	μειζονοιν	μειζονοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Voc.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Acc.	σωφρονᾶς	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονᾶς & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Gen.	σωφρονων	σωφρονων	μειζονων	μειζονων
Dat.	σωφροσι(ν)	σωφροσι(ν)	μειζοσι(ν)	μειζοσι(ν)

156. Like *σωφρον-* are declined *αφρον-*, *senseless*; *ευδαιμον-*, *fortunate*; *ελεημον-*, *merciful*, and many others. Like *μειζον-* are declined *ἄμεινον-*, *better*; *καλλίον-*, *more beautiful*; *ἥττον-*, *less*, and some other comparatives.

157. Adjectives in *εσ* (m. f. n.), a very numerous class, and frequently formed from substantives in *εσ* (neut.), are declined like those substantives, except that *εσ* is not changed into *ος* in the N. S. of the neuter (§§ 84, 90).

	ἄληθεσ-, m. f. n. <i>true</i> .			
	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
Singular.				
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄληθης		ἄληθες	
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄληθες		ἄληθες	
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη	ἄληθες	
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους
<i>Dat.</i>	(ἄληθει)	ἄληθει	(ἄληθει)	ἄληθει
Dual.				
<i>N. V. A.</i>	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθη	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθη
<i>G. D.</i>	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθουσιν	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθουσιν
Plural.				
<i>Nom.</i>	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
<i>Voc.</i>	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
<i>Acc.</i>	(ἄληθεᾶς)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθη
<i>Gen.</i>	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἄληθεσὶ(ν)		ἄληθεσὶ(ν)	

Adjectives in *εεσ* contract *εᾶ* of the A. sing. and N. A. neut. pl. into *ᾶ*, not *η*: as, *ενδεᾶ* for *ενδεεᾶ*, from *ενδεεσ-*, *needy*. In words ending in *ιεσ* or *υεσ* both contractions are used: as, *ὑγιᾶ* and *ὑγιη*, from *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*; *ευφυᾶ* and *ευφυη*, from *ευφυεσ-*, *well-grown*, *of good parts*.

158. So are declined *ακριβεσ-*, *accurate*; *ἄμελεσ-*, *careless*; *ασθενεσ-*, *weak*; *εγκράτεσ-*, *strong*; *ευγενεσ-*, *well-born*; *ευσεβεσ-*, *pious*; *σάφεσ-*, *clear*; *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*. On the declension of proper names compounded of *γενεσ-*, *birth*; *κράτεσ-*, *power*; *σθενεσ-*, *strength*, etc., see § 85.

159. The above are the principal classes of adjectives. Many single adjectives, chiefly compounds, of various terminations,

are declined like nouns of the separable (third) declension : thus,

ἀπατορ-, <i>fatherless</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ἀπᾶτωρ,	n. ἀπᾶτορ.
	A. S.	ἀπᾶτορᾶ	ἀπᾶτορ, etc.
εὐελπίδ-, <i>full of hope</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	εὐελπίς	n. εὐελπί, etc.
φίλοπολιδ- & φίλοπολι-, } <i>patriotic</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	φίλοπολις,	n. φίλοπολί.
	G. S. m. f. n.	φίλοπολίδος & φίλοπολεως,	etc.
ιδρι-, <i>skilful</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ιδρίς,	n. ιδρί.
	G. S. m. f. n.	ιδριος & ιδρεως (§ 97).	

160. Many adjectives, either from their form or meaning, admit of no special form for the neuter : as, ἡλικ-, *in one's prime* ; ἀρπαγ-, *ravenous* ; μωνυχ-, *solid-hoofed* ; αγνωτ-, *unknowing* ; αδμητ-, *untamed* ; ακμητ-, *unwearied* ; γυμνητ-, *light-armed* ; ἡμιθνητ-, *half-dead* ; πενητ-, *poor* ; ἀνακιδ-, *cowardly* ; ἀπαιδ-, *childless* ; αἰθων-, *flashing* ; μακροχειρ-, *long-handed*. These are all declined regularly : thus, N. S. m. f. ἀρπαξ, πενης, μακροχειρ, etc. Some of these words are accompanied by collateral forms which admit of a neuter : as, αδμητο-, N. S. m. f. αδμητος, n. αδμητον. Similarly are found μωνυχο-, αγνωτο- or αγνωστο-, ακμητο-, and others.*

161. Adjectives compounded of ποδ-, *foot*, take an anomalous neuter nom. and acc. in -ουν : thus, ἀποδ-, *without feet* ; τριποδ-, *having three feet* ; τετραποδ-, *having four feet*, are declined N. S. m. f. ἄπου, n. ἄπου, etc.

162. Some adjectives ending in a suffix exclusively masculine, are for the most part only of the masc. gender : thus, εθελοντα-, *voluntary* ; † ὕβριστα-, *violent* ; νεφεληγερετα- (poet.) *cloud-collecting*, have no feminine. Similarly ηρίγενεια- (poet.), *early-born*, has no masc.

163. The adjectives μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, *great* ; πολυ- and πολλο-, *much, many* ; πρᾶυ- and πρᾶο-, *mild*, are declined partly from one crude form, partly from the other.

* Yet the consonant-forms are sometimes found as neuter, at all events in the gen. and dat. : as, δι' ἀμφιτρητος αὐλιου, Soph. Phil. 19 ; εν μεσοις βοτοις σιδηροκμησιν, Aj. 325.

† But εθελοντην αυτην occurs in Herod. i. 5.

	μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, m. n. ; μεγᾶλα-, f. great. Masc. Fem. Neut.			πολυ- and πολλο-, m. n. ; πολλα-, f. much, many. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.						
Nom.	μεγᾶς	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολὺς	πολλή	πολὺ
Voc.	μεγᾶ	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολὺ	πολλή	πολὺ
Acc.	μεγᾶν	μεγᾶλην	μεγᾶ	πολὺν	πολλήν	πολὺ
Gen.	μεγᾶλου	μεγᾶλης	μεγᾶλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγᾶλφ	μεγᾶλῃ	μεγᾶλφ	πολλφ	πολλῇ	πολλφ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μεγᾶλω	μεγᾶλᾶ	μεγᾶλω	πολλω	πολλᾶ	πολλω
G. D.	μεγᾶλαιν	μεγᾶλαιν	μεγᾶλαιν	πολλοιν	πολλαιν	πολλοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Voc.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Acc.	μεγᾶλους	μεγᾶλᾶς	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοὺς	πολλᾶς	πολλᾶ
Gen.	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	πολλων	πολλων	πολλων
Dat.	μεγᾶλοισ	μεγᾶλαις	μεγᾶλοισ	πολλοις	πολλαις	πολλοις

	πρᾶο- and πρᾶῦ-, m. n. ; πρᾶεια-, f. mild. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον or πρᾶῦ
Voc.	πρᾶε	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾶειᾶν	πρᾶον
Gen.	πρᾶου	πρᾶειᾶς	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾶφ	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶφ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πρᾶω	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶω
G. D.	πρᾶοιν	πρᾶειαιν	πρᾶοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾶ
Voc.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεᾶ
Acc.	πρᾶους	πρᾶειᾶς	πρᾶεᾶ
Gen.	πρᾶεων	πρᾶειων	πρᾶεων
Dat.	πρᾶεσὶ(ν) or πρᾶοις	πρᾶειαις	πρᾶεσὶ(ν) or πρᾶοις

Comparison of Adjectives.

164. The most frequently used suffix for the comparative degree of adjectives is *-τερο* (m. n. *-τερα*, f.), and for the superlative *-τάτο* (m. n. *-τάτα*, f.).

165. These suffixes are added to the crude form of the simple adjective; but crude forms in *ο* lengthen *ο* into *ω*, if the syllable preceding be short.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
κουφο-, <i>light</i> ;	κουφοτερο-, <i>lighter</i> ;	κουφοτάτο-, <i>lightest</i> .
πικρο-, <i>bitter</i> ;	πικροτερο-, <i>bitterer</i> ;	πικροτάτο-, <i>bitterest</i> .
σοφο-, <i>wise</i> ;	σοφοτερο-, <i>wiser</i> ;	σοφωτάτο-, <i>wisest</i> .
γλυκυ-, <i>sweet</i> ;	γλυκυτερο-, <i>sweeter</i> ;	γλυκυτάτο-, <i>sweetest</i> .
μελαν-, <i>black</i> ;	μελαντερο-, <i>blacker</i> ;	μελαντάτο-, <i>blackest</i> .
μακάρ-, <i>blessed</i> ;	μακαρτερο-, <i>more blessed</i> ;	μακαρτάτο-, <i>most blessed</i> .
σάφεσ-, <i>clear</i> ;	σάφεστερο-, <i>clearer</i> ;	σάφεστάτο-, <i>clearest</i> .
χάριεντ-, graceful ;	χάριεστερο-, <i>more grace-</i> <i>ful</i> ; (for <i>χάριεντ-τερο</i> , § 37)	χάριεστάτο-, <i>most grace-</i> <i>ful</i> .
ἄχäρίτ-, <i>un-</i> <i>graceful</i> .	ἄχäριστερο-, <i>more ungrace-</i> <i>ful</i> ; (for <i>ἄχäρίτ-τερο</i> -)	ἄχäριστάτο-, <i>most un-</i> <i>graceful</i> ;

166. Γεραιο-, *aged* ; παλαιο-, *ancient* ; and σχολαιο-, *leisurely*, omit *ο* before these endings—γεραιτερο-, παλαιτερο-, σχολαιτάτο-; but from παλαιο- and σχολαιο- the fuller forms are sometimes found. On the other hand, μεσο-, *in the midst* ; ἴσο-, *equal* ; ευδιο-, *calm* ; πρωϊο-, *early* ; οψιο-, *late* ; πλησιο-, *near*, substitute *αι* for *ο* or *ω* in the comparative and superlative : as, μεσαιτερο-, πρωϊαιτάτο-, etc.;—ἡσυχο-, *quiet*, has both ἡσυχαιτερο- and ἡσυχωτερο-*;—φίλο-, *dear*, has φίλωτερο-(τάτο-), φίλαιτερο-(τάτο-), and φιλτερο-(τάτο-) : also φίλιον, φίλιστο- (§ 169). From μεσο- was also formed μεσάτο-, *in the midst*, originally a superlative : in like manner νεᾶρο-, *youthful*, and νεάτο-, *last*, must be regarded as originally comparative and superlative from νεο-, *young*, *new*.

* These forms in *αιτερο*, *αιτάτο*, were perhaps originally adverbial comparatives and superlatives, made from such adverbs as *πάλαι*, *περα*, *ἡσυχῃ*, *σχολῇ*, from which, in like manner, the adjectives *πάλαιο*-, *περαίο*-, *ἡσυχαιο*-, *σχολαιο*-, were derived. Exactly in the same way must *μύχοιτάτο*-, *in the remotest corner*, be regarded as formed from *μύχοι*-, *in the corner*, an adverbial dative from *μύχο*-. See Ahrens, G. G. §§ 112. 9, 212. 4.

167. In some adjectives the syllable *εσ* is inserted between these suffixes and the root : this takes place,

a. With words in *ον* : as,

σωφρον-, *sound-minded* ; *Comp.* *σωφρονεστερο*- ; *Sup.* *σωφρο-*
[*νεσῳτάτο*-.]

ευδαιμον-, *prosperous* ; *ευδαιμονεστερο*- ; *ευδαι-*
[*μονεσῳτάτο*-.]

But *πιον*-, *fat*, has *πιότερο*- ; and *πεπον*-, *ripe*, *πεπαιτερο*-.

b. With the words *ακῤατο*-, *unmixed* ; *εῤῥωμενο*-, *strong* ; and some others, which make *ακῤατεστερο*-, *εῤῥωμενεστερο*-, etc.

168. The words *λαλο*-, *talkative* ; *πτωχο*-, *beggarly* ; *οῤοφᾶγο*-, *dainty* ; and a few others, take *-ιστερο*-, *-ισῳτάτο* : as, *λαλιστερο*-, *πτωχισῳτάτο*-, etc.

169. The second, and less frequent, suffix for the comparative of adjectives is *-ιον* (*ι* for the most part in the older language, *ι* in Attic), and for the superlative *-ιστο* : the final vowel of the crude form is rejected before *ι*. These suffixes are chiefly found in connection with adjectives in *υ*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
<i>ἡδ-υ</i> -, <i>sweet</i> ;	<i>ἡδιον</i> -, <i>sweeter</i> ;	<i>ἡδιστο</i> -, <i>sweetest</i> .
<i>τᾶχ-υ</i> -, <i>swift</i> ;	<i>θασσον</i> -, <i>swifter</i> ; (for <i>τᾶχιον</i> -, § 45)	<i>τᾶχιστο</i> -, <i>swiftest</i> .
<i>μεγ-α</i> -, <i>great</i> ;	<i>μειζον</i> -, <i>greater</i> ; (for <i>μεγιον</i> -, § 45)	<i>μεγιστο</i> -, <i>greatest</i> .

These comparatives are declined like other adjectives in *ον* (§ 155).

170. Very frequently comparatives and superlatives in *ιον*, *ιστο*, are found in connection with positives of a somewhat different crude form, or even containing an entirely different root : thus,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>αισχρο</i> -, <i>shameful</i> ;	<i>αισχῖον</i> -, (also <i>αισχροτερο</i> -,	<i>αισχιστο</i> -. <i>αισχροῤατο</i> -).
<i>εχθρο</i> -, <i>hostile</i> ;	<i>εχθῖον</i> -, (also <i>εχθροτερο</i> -,	<i>εχθιστο</i> -. <i>εχθροῤατο</i> -).
<i>μᾶκρο</i> -, <i>long</i> ;	<i>μασσον</i> -, (also <i>μᾶκροτερο</i> -,	<i>μηκιστο</i> -(or <i>μᾶκ</i> -). <i>μᾶκροῤατο</i> -).
<i>μῖκρο</i> -, <i>little</i> ;	<i>μειον</i> -, (also <i>μῖκροτερο</i> -,	<i>μῖκροτατο</i> -).
<i>οικτρο</i> -, <i>pitiabie</i> ;	<i>οικτροτερο</i> -,	<i>οικτιστο</i> -. <i>οικτρεῤατο</i> -).

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
αλγεινο-, <i>painful</i> ;	αλγίων-,	αλγιστο-.
κάλο-, <i>beautiful</i> ;	καλλίων-,	καλλιστο-.
ολίγο- (ελάχυν-), <i>few</i> ;	ελασσον-,	ελάχιστο-.
		(also ολίγιστο-).
πολυ-, <i>much, many</i> ;	πλείον-,	πλειστο-.
ράδιο-, <i>easy</i> ;	ῥᾶον-,	ῥαστο-.

171. Many of these forms are connected with neuter substantives in εσ : compare αισχεσ-, *shame* ; εχθεσ-, *hatred* ; μηκεσ-, *length* ; αλγεσ-, *pain* ; καλλεσ-, *beauty* ; τᾶχεσ-, *swiftness*. Again, the verbs αισχύν-, *shame* ; μηκύν-, *lengthen* ; αλγύν-, *pain*, etc., render probable the former existence of adjectives in υ.

172. In connection with ἀγαθο-, *brave, good*, the following comparatives and superlatives occur :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
ἄμεινον-,	
ἄρειον- (Epic),	ἄριστο-.
βελτίον-,	βελτιστο-.
κρεισσον- (κρειττον-),	κράτιστο- (κράτεσ-, <i>strength</i>).
λῳϊον, λφον (poet.),	λφστο-.
φερτερο- (poet.),	φερτάτο-, φεριστο- (poet.).

173. In connection with κάκο-, *cowardly, bad*, the following comparatives and superlatives are found :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
κάκιον-,	κάκιστο-.
χείρου- (χερειον-, Ep.),	χειριστο-.*
ήσσον- (for ήκιον-),	ήκιστο-.

174. The following words are more or less defective :—

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
—	ύστερο-, <i>later</i> ;	ύσᾶτο-, <i>latest</i> .
(ἐξ, <i>out of</i>),	—	εσχᾶτο-, <i>farthest</i> .
(ὑπερ, <i>over</i>),	ὑπερτερο-, <i>higher</i> ;	ὑπερᾶτο- & ὑπᾶτο-, <i>highest</i> .
(προ, <i>before</i>),	προτερο-, <i>former</i> ;	πρωτο-, <i>first</i> .

* Homer has a defective adjective—A. sing. χερηᾷ ; D. χερήϊ ; Pl. N. χερηες, *inferior*, with which these words are doubtless connected.

ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES.

175. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix *-ως* to the crude form : as, *σωφρον-, temperate, σωφροως, temperately* ; *παντ-, all, παντως, in all ways*.

176. The final vowel of adjectives in *ο* disappears entirely before the adverbial suffix : *σοφο-, wise, σοφως, wisely* ; *ψυχρο-, cold, ψυχρως, coldly*.

177. Words in *υ* and *εσ* are modified in the same way as in the gen. sing. of the adjective : *σαφες-, clear, σαφως (σαφews), clearly* ; but *ταχυ-, quick, ταχεως, quickly*, without contraction.

178. Very frequently the acc. neut. both of the singular and the plural takes the place of the adverbial form : as, *ταχυ, quickly* ; *ευ* (Epic *εϋ*), *well*, originally the neuter acc. sing. of an adjective *εϋ-* or *ηϋ-*, *noble, good*.

179. Another form of the adverb is in *α* : as, *ταχα* (from *ταχ-υ*), *quickly, perhaps* ; *αμα, at the same time* (from the obsolete *αμο-*, *one, some*, whence *αμως*, etc.) ; *μαλα, very*. To *μαλα* belong the comparative *μαλλον (potius)*, and the superlative *μαλιστα (potissimum)*.

180. For the adverb of the comparative the neuter acc. sing. of the adjective is employed, and for the adverb of the superlative the neuter acc. plur. of the adjective : as, *σοφωτερον, more wisely* ; *καλλιον, more beautifully* ; *σοφωτατα, most wisely* ; *καλλιστα, most beautifully*. Adverbs in *ως* are, however, sometimes formed from comparative and superlative adjectives : *καλλιονως, more beautifully*.

181. The adverb *ουτως, thus* (from *τουτο-, this*), loses the final *ς* before a consonant. The following adverbs, derived from prepositions, have entirely lost the *ς* : *ανω, upwards, from ανα, up* ; *κατω, downwards, from κατα, down* ; *εσω, within, from ες or εις, into* ; *εξω, without, from εξ, out of* ; also the comparatives *ανωτερω, κατωτερω*, etc. Similarly are found *απωτερω* (from *απο, from*), *more remotely* ; *εγγυτερω* (or *εγγυτερον*), *more nearly* ; and *εγγυτατω* (or *εγγυτατα*), *most nearly, from εγγυ-, near* ; and a few others.*

* On Adverbs derived from Verbs and Substantives, see the §§ on Derivation.

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are,—

	FIRST PERSON. <i>I. me.</i>	SECOND PERSON. <i>thou, you.</i>	THIRD PERSON. <i>him, her, it.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	εγω	σὺ	—
Acc.	ἐμε, με	σε	ἐ
Gen.	ἐμου, μου	σου	οὐ
Dat.	ἐμοι, μοι	σοι	οἱ
Dual.			
N. A.	(νωῖ) νω	(σφωῖ) σφω	(σφωε)
G. D.	(νωῖν) νφν	(σφωῖν) σφφν	(σφωῖν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, π. σφεᾶ
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, π. σφεᾶ
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφων
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφῖσι(ν)

183. The crude forms in the singular are *ε-με-* (Lat. *me-*), *σε-* (L. *te-*), and *ἐ-* (L. *se-*). The nominatives *εγω* and *σὺ* are anomalous, that of *ἐ-* is wanting.

The crude forms in the dual are *νω-* (L. *no-s*), *σφω-* (L. *vo-s*), and *σφω-*: the dual of the 3rd person is not used in prose.

The crude forms in the plural are *ἡμε-*, *ὑμε-*, and *σφε-*.* *ἐ-* is at once the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. (L. *eo-*), and a reflexive pronoun. It is not of frequent use in Attic prose, the cases of *αυτο-* (with the exception of the nominative) being used instead in the former signification, and the compound *ἐαυτο-* in the latter (§§ 192, 194).

184. If there is no emphasis on the personal pronoun, its forms are enclitic. In this case the shorter forms of the 1st pers. are alone used: *δοκει μοι, it appears to me*; but *ἐμοι ου σοι τουτο ἀρεσκει, it is to me, not to thee, that this is pleasing*. When the forms of the plural are enclitic, the final vowel in the acc. and dat. is sometimes shortened: *ἡμᾶς, ὑμῖν*, etc.

* Or, perhaps, rather *ἡμετ-*, *ὑμετ-*, *σφετ-*. On the primitive forms of the personal pronouns, see a paper by Mr. Key, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* iv. p. 25.

185. The original demonstrative pronoun of the Greek language was *το*-, *this, that*. In the declension of this word, *τ* of the C. F. is softened into *ι* in the N. m. f. of the sing. and plur.; and in the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is not added.

	<i>το</i> -, m. n. <i>τα</i> -, f. <i>this, that; the</i> .								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	το	τω	τᾶ	τω	οἱ	αἱ	τᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	τον	την	το				τους	τᾶς	τᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	του	της	του	τοιυ	ταιν	τοιυ	των	των	των
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

In Homer *το*- retains its original demonstrative force: in later Greek it was used as the English definite article *the*.

In Attic the feminine forms of the dual are seldom found, *τω*, *τῷν*, being used instead.

186. From the simple demonstrative, or article, *το*-, other stronger demonstratives are formed: (1) *το*-δε, *this* (Lat. *hō*-), by the addition of the enclitic demonstrative particle *δε*; and (2) *του*το-, *this, that* (Lat. *hō*- or *eo*-), by reduplication. *το*-δε is declined like the article. *του*το-, in like manner, softens *τ* into the aspirate in the N. m. f. sing. and plur., and rejects *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing.; the diphthong of the first syllable is *ου* when the vowel of the final syllable is *ο* or *ω*, *αι* when that vowel is *α* or *η*.

	<i>το</i> -δε, m. n.; <i>τα</i> -δε, f. <i>this</i> .			<i>του</i> το-, m. n.; <i>ταυ</i> τα-, f. <i>this, that</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.						
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁδε	ἡδε	τοδε	οὔτος	αὐτή	τούτο
<i>Acc.</i>	τονδε	τηνδε	τοδε	τουτον	ταυτην	τούτο
<i>Gen.</i>	τουδε	τηςδε	τουδε	τουτου	ταυτης	τούτου
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τουτῷ	ταυτῇ	τούτῳ
Dual.						
<i>N. A.</i>	τωδε	τᾶδε	τωδε	τουτω	ταυτᾶ	τούτω
<i>G. D.</i>	τοιυδε	ταινδε	τοιυδε	τουτοιυ	ταυταιν	τούτοιυ
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τᾶδε	οὔτοι	αὐται	ταυτᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	τουσδε	τασδε	τᾶδε	τουτους	ταυτᾶς	ταυτᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	τωνδε	τωνδε	τωνδε	τουτων	τουτων	τουτων
<i>Dat.</i>	τοισδε	ταισδε	τοισδε	τουτοις	ταυταις	τούτοις

187. From *το-*, *this*, are derived, further, *τοσο-*, *so great, so many* (L. *tanto-, tot*); *τοιο-*, *of such a kind* (L. *tuli-*); and *τηλικο-*, *of such an age, so great*; which are declined regularly (N. S. *τοσος, τοση, τοσον*, etc.). In Attic prose, however, the forms *τοσο-δε, τοιο-δε, τηλικο-δε*, which are declined regularly, and *τοσσουτο-, τοιουτο-, τηλικουτο-* (N. *τοσσουτος, τοσαυτη, τοσσουτο* and *τοσσουτον*, etc.), are used instead of the simple forms.

188. The adverbs from *το-*, *το-δε*, and *τουτο-*, are *ως* (earlier, *τως*), *ωδε* (for *ωσδε*), and *οιτως* or *οιτω*, *in this manner, so, thus*. The adverb *ως* (for *τως*), *thus*, must not be confounded with *ως*, *how, as*, the adverb of the relative pronoun: in accentuated Greek these are distinguished (*ως*, *ως*, *thus*; but *ως*, *how, as*).

189. *Εκεινο-*, *that yonder* (L. *illo-*), is declined regularly, except that it also rejects the final *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing. :—

Sing. Nom.	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΣ	ΕΚΕΙΝΗ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟ
Acc.	ΕΚΕΙΝΟΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΗΝ	ΕΚΕΙΝΟ
	etc.	etc.	etc.

From *Εκεινο-* is formed the adverb *Εκειως*, *in that way*.

190. The forms of the demonstrative pronouns are often strengthened by the addition of *ι*: thus, *οὗτοςι, ὅδῃ, Εκεινωνι, αὐτηι, τοισδι*, etc. Compare in Latin, *hosce, hisce*, etc. In Ionic Greek, and in the poets, *Εκεινο-* is also found in the shorter form *Κεινο-*.

191. *Αυτο-*, *self* (L. *ipso-*), and *αλλο-*, *other*, are declined regularly, rejecting, however, *ν* in the neut. sing.

<i>αυτο-, m. n.; αυτα-, f. self.</i>				<i>αλλο-, m. n.; αλλα-, f. other.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing. <i>Nom.</i>	αυτος	αυτη	αυτο	αλλος	αλλη	αλλο
<i>Acc.</i>	αυτον	αυτην	αυτο	αλλον	αλλην	αλλο
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>

192. The personal pronouns compounded with *αυτο-* give the reflexive pronouns; they are declined as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
Acc. <i>εμαυτον, -ην, myself,</i>	<i>ἡμᾶς αυτοὺς</i> or <i>αὐτᾶς, ourselves.</i>
Gen. <i>εμαυτου, -ης,</i>	<i>ἡμῶν αυτων,</i>
etc.	etc.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> σεαυτον, -ην, <i>thyself</i> , or ταυτον, -ην,	ὑμῖς αὐτοὺς or αὐτᾶς, <i>yourselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> σεαυτου, -ης, or σαυτου, -ης, etc.	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.
<i>Acc.</i> ἑαυτον, -ην, -ο, <i>himself, her-</i> or αὐτον, -ην, -ο, [<i>self, itself</i> .	σφᾶς αὐτοὺς or αὐτᾶς, <i>themselves</i> . and ἑαυτοὺς, -ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτοὺς, -ᾶς, -ᾶ,
<i>Gen.</i> ἑαυτου, -ης, -ου, or αἵτου, -ης, -ου, etc.	σφῶν αὐτῶν, and ἑαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, etc.

193. *Αὐτο-*, in connection with, and immediately following, the article *το-*, signifies *the same*; it is thus declined:—

<i>Sing. Nom.</i> ὁ αὐτός	ἡ αὕτη	το αὐτό
or αὐτός (αὐτός)	αὕτη (αὕτη)*	ταῦτο or ταῦτον
<i>Gen.</i> τοῦ αὐτοῦ or ταῦτου, τῆς αὐτῆς, τοῦ αὐτοῦ or ταῦτου, etc.		

194. *Αὐτο-* in all its cases, except the nominative, is also used for the pronoun of the 3rd person, *him, her, it*, etc. In this sense it is never placed at the beginning of the sentence.

195. From *αλλο-* is formed the reciprocal pronoun *αλληλο-*, *each other*; the *N.*, of course, could not occur: it is thus declined:—

Dual.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> (αλληλω, -ᾶ, -ω)	αλληλους, -ᾶς, -ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i> αλληλῶν, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλῶν
<i>Dat.</i> αλληλοῖν, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλοῖς, -αις, -οις.†

196. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal, and are declined like adjectives in *ο* with three terminations (§ 144).

* In accentuated Greek *αὐτή* or *αὐτή*, whereas the nom. sing. fem. of *τοῦτο*-, *this*, is *αὕτη*: so *ταῦτά* (for *τα αὐτά*), *the same things*, but *ταῦτα*, *these things*.

† This form appears to have arisen from a reduplication. Compare the similar, though more extended, use of *altero-*, *alio-*, repeated, in Latin.

From <i>εμε-</i>	is made <i>εμο-, mine,</i>	N. <i>εμος, εμη, εμον.</i>
<i>σε-</i>	<i>σο-, thine,</i>	N. <i>σος, ση, στον.</i>
[<i>έ-</i>	<i>έο- or ό-, his, her,</i>	N. <i>έος, έη, έον</i> or <i>ός, ή, όν.</i>]
<i>ήμε-τ-</i>	<i>ήμετερο-, our,</i>	N. <i>ήμετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>
<i>ύμε-τ-</i>	<i>ύμετερο-, your,</i>	N. <i>ύμετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>
<i>σφε-τ-</i>	<i>σφετερο-, their,</i>	N. <i>σφετερος, -ρά, -ρον.</i>

197. The possessive pronoun of the 3rd pers. (*έο-*), is not used in Attic prose; for the simple possessive the genitive *αυτου* (*ejus*) is employed, and *έαυτου* (*αύτου*) for the reflective: thus, *τον πάτερᾶ αυτου*, *patrem ejus*; *τον έαυτου πάτερᾶ*, *suum patrem*. Similarly, *μου, σου* (enclitic), *ήμων, ύμων*, and *αυτων*, are used for the other possessive pronouns if unemphatic: thus, *τον εμον* *πάτερᾶ*, *meum patrem*; but *τον πάτερᾶ μου*, *patrem meum*.

198. The relative pronoun is *ό-*, *who, which, what*. In the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is dropped.

	ό-, m. n.; ά-, f. <i>who, which, what</i> .*								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ός	ή	ό	ώ	ᾶ	ώ	οί	αί	ᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	όν	ήν	ό				ούς	ᾶς	ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ού	ής	ού	οίν	αίν	οίν	ών	ών	ών
<i>Dat.</i>	φί	ή	φί				οίς	αίς	οίς

199. The direct interrogative pronoun is *τίν-*; *who? which? what?* The indirect interrogative, compounded of *τίν-* and the relative *ό-*, is *ό-τίν-*. The forms of the direct interrogative, which are then enclitic,† are also used for the indefinite pronoun, *any, some*. In the declension of this word, *ν* is dropped in the N. and A. neut. sing., and disappears before *σ* in the N. masc. without compensation, contrary to the rule (§ 40). Compare, also, the shorter forms given below.

* The forms of the nom. sing. and plur. of the relative are written in accented Greek as follows: *ός, ή, ό; οί, αί, ᾶ*; they may thus be distinguished from the corresponding cases of the article, *ό, ή, τό; οί, αί, τά*, where it will be observed that the identical forms have no accent.

† Enclitics are little words which are pronounced with, and as it were lean on (*εγκλιν-*, *lean on*) the word preceding. Hence, when written with other words they take no accent, except that disyllabic enclitics are in certain cases accented on the second syllable. Thus, while the cases of the interrog. pronoun always have an accent and on the root-syllable, those of the indef. generally have none: *τίς; τίνα; who?* but *τίς, τίνα* (sometimes *τινά*), *some one*.

	τιν-, m. f. n. <i>who?</i> <i>which? what?</i> ; <i>any.</i> <i>Masc. & Fem. Neut.</i>		ὁ-τιν-, m. n.; ὁ-τιν-, f. <i>who, etc.</i> (indirect interrog.); <i>whosoever.</i> <i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		
Singular.					
Nom.	τις	τι	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὁ τι
Acc.	τινά	τί	ὄντινά	ἥντινά	ὁ τι
Gen.	τίνος	τίνος	οὗτίνος	ἧστίνος	οὗτίνος
Dat.	τίνι	τίνι	ὧτίνι	ἧτίνι	ὧτίνι
Dual.					
N. A.	τίνε	τίνε	ὧτίνε	ἧτίνε	ὧτίνε
G. D.	τίνων	τίνων	οἰντίνων	αἰντίνων	οἰντίνων
Plural.					
Nom.	τινες	τινά	οἵτινες	αἱτινες	ἅτινά
Acc.	τινάς	τινά	οὗστινάς	ἄστινάς	ἅτινά
Gen.	τίνων	τίνων	ὧντίνων	ἧντίνων	ὧντίνων
Dat.	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	οἰστίσι(ν)	αἰστίσι(ν)	οἰστίσι(ν)

For τίνος, τίνι (both interrogative and indefinite), του and τῷ are often used, and αὐτῶ for the neut. plur. τινᾶ (indef.) For οὗτίνος, ὧτίνι, ὅτου and ὅτῳ are found; and in the plural, less frequently, ὅτων, ὅτοισι(ν), for ὧντίνων, οἰστίσι(ν): αὐτῶ occurs for ἅτίνᾶ. To distinguish the neuter pronoun from the conjunction ὅτι, *because, that*, the former is usually written ὁ τι, or ὁ, τι.

200. Another indefinite pronoun is δεινᾶ, *quidam*; it is sometimes uninflected, more usually declined as follows, with the article:—

Singular. N. ὁ, ἡ, το δεινᾶ.	Plural. N. οἱ δεινες.
A. τον, την, το δεινᾶ.	A. τους δεινᾶς.
G. του, της, του δεινος.	G. των δεινων.
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δεινῷ.	

201. From the relative ὁ- are derived ὅσο-, *how great, how many* (L. *quanto-, quot*), and οἷο-, *of what kind* (L. *quali-*). To these correspond the interrogatives ποσο-; and ποιο; which are also used as indefinite, and the indirect interrogatives ὅποσο- and ὅποιο-. For a more complete list of these forms, see § 203.

202. The indirect interrogatives ὁ-τιν, ὅποσο-, etc., are also relatives (*whosoever, etc.*), differing from the simple relative ὁ- as the Latin forms made by adding *-cunque* differ from *quo*-.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative.	Indefinite. (<i>Enclitic</i> .)	Indirect Interrog. (and Relative).
Greek. English. Latin.	το, το-δε, τουτο, <i>this, that.</i> ho-, i- or eo-	ὅς, <i>who, which, what.</i> qui- or quo-	τίς; <i>who? which? what?</i> qui- or quo-?	τις,* <i>a, any, some.</i> qui- or quo- (encl.), aliqui-	ὅ-τιν- <i>who, etc.; whoever, etc.</i> qui-; qui-cunque.
G. E. L.	ἕτερο, <i>one of two.</i> altero-		ποτερο-; <i>whether of the two?</i> utero-?	ποτερο- <i>either of the two.</i> utero- (encl.), alter- utero-	ὅποτερο- <i>whether of the two;</i> <i>whichever of the two.</i> utero-, utero- cunque.
G. E. L.	τοσο-, τοσο-δε, τουσουτο-, <i>of such a size, or</i> <i>number.</i> tanto-, tot.	ὅσο- <i>(as great, as many) as.</i> quanto-, quot.	ποσο-; <i>how great? how</i> <i>many?</i> quanto-? quot?	ποσο- <i>of any size, or num- ber.</i> aliquanto-, aliquot.	ὅποσο- <i>how great, etc.; how</i> <i>great soever.</i> quanto-, etc.; quan- to-cunque, etc.
G. E. L.	τοιο-, τοιο-δε, τοιουτο-, <i>of such a sort, such.</i> tali-	οἷος, <i>(such) as.</i> quali-	ποιο-; <i>of what sort?</i> quali-?	ποιο- <i>of any sort.</i> (quali- libet.)	ὅποιο- <i>of what sort; of</i> <i>what sort soever.</i> quali-; quali-cunque.
G. E.	ηλικιο-, ηλικιο-δε, τηλικιουτο-, <i>of such an age, etc.</i>	ἡλικιο- <i>(as old) as, etc.</i>	ηλικιο-; <i>how old? etc.</i>	ηλικιο- <i>of any age, etc.</i>	ὅηλικιο- <i>how old, etc.; how old</i> <i>soever.</i>

* In accentuated Greek the interrogative and indefinite pronouns are generally distinguishable, the former having an accent, the latter in most cases having none.

204. TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOMINAL ADVERBS.*

	where.	whither.	whence.	road by which.	time.	manner.
τοῦ, this, that	τοῦ, ἐνθά	ἐνθά	ἐνθεν	τῇ	τοτε	πως, ὡς
τοῦδε, this	ἐνθάδε	ἐνθάδε	ἐνθενδε	τῇδε		ὡδε
τούτο, this, that	ἐνταυθα	ἐνταυθα	ἐνθενθεν	ταυτη		οὕτως
ἐκεينو, that yonder	ἐκει	ἐκείσε	ἐκείθεν	ἐκευῃ		ἐκείνως
ὅ, which	αὐτοῦ, αὐτου†	αὐτοσε	αὐτοθεν	ῇ	ῇτε	ὡς
ὅ, which	οὗ	οἱ	ὁθεν	ῇ	ῇτε	ὡς
[πο-], which?	ποθι; που;	ποι;	ποθεν;	πῇ;	ποτε;	πως; ‡
[πο-, encl.], any	ποθι, που	ποι	ποθεν	πῇ	ποτε	πως
[ὅπο-], whichever	ὅποθι, ὅπου	ὅποι	ὅποθεν	ὅπῃ	ὅποτε	ὅπως
ἕτερο, other of two	ἕτερωθι	ἕτερωσε	ἕτερωθεν	ἑτέρῃ		ἕτερος
ποτερο; which of two?	ποτερωθι;	ποτερωσε;	ποτερωθεν			ποτερος;
ὅποτερο, whichever of two	ὅποτερωθι	ὀποτερωσε	ὀποτερωθεν			ὀποτερος
ἐκάτερο, each of two	ἐκότερωθι	ἐκότερωσε	ἐκότερωθεν			ἐκότερος
ἐκαστο-, each	ἐκαστοθι		ἐκαστοθεν		ἐκαστοτε	ἐκότερος
ὅμο-, one and the same	ὅμου	ὅμοσε	ὀμοθεν	ὀμῇ		ὀμός
ἄλλο-, other	ἄλλοθι	ἄλλοσε	ἄλλοθεν	ἄλλῃ	ἄλλοτε	ἄλλως
παντ-, all	παντοθι	παντοσε	παντοθεν	παντῇ	παντοτε	παντως
[ἄμο-], one, some	ἄμου		ἄμοθεν	ἄμῃ		ἄμως
οὐδ᾽ ἄμο- (οὐτίν-), } not one	οὐδ᾽ ἄμοθι (& -μου)	οὐδ᾽ ἄμοσε	οὐδ᾽ ἄμοθεν	οὐδ᾽ ἄμῃ	οὐποτε	οὐδ᾽ ἄμως
μηδ᾽ ἄμο- (μητίν-), }	μηδ᾽ ἄμοθι (& -μου)	μηδ᾽ ἄμοσε (-μου)	μηδ᾽ ἄμοθεν	μηδ᾽ ἄμῃ	μηποτε	μηδ᾽ ἄμως
ἀμφοτερο-, both	ἀμφοτερωθι	ἀμφοτερωσε	ἀμφοτερωθεν	ἀμφοτέρῃ		ἀμφοτέρως
οὐδέτερο-, } neither of the		οὐδέτερωσε	οὐδέτερωθεν			οὐδέτερος
μηδέτερο-, } two		μηδέτερωσε	μηδέτερωθεν			μηδέτερος

* Some of the forms included in this table are of rare occurrence, others are only found in the poets, or in Ionic Greek, etc.

† These seeming genitives, αὐτου, οὗ, που, etc., are perhaps contractions of the older forms αὐτοθι, ὅθι, ποθι, etc.

‡ The interrogative pronominal adverbs take an accent in accentuated Greek, ποί; πόρῃ; and are thus distinguished from the indefinite adverbs, which are enclitic, ποῖ, πορῇ (sometimes ποτί), πως. See § 199.

205. From τῖν-, *any*, are derived the negative pronouns οὐτῖν- (*nēmōn-*, *nullō-*), μητῖν- (*ne qui-*) *no one, none*; and from ἑτερο-, *one of two*, the negatives οὐδετερο-, μηδετερο-, *neither of the two*.

206. As from το-, *this*, and δ-, *what*, are derived τοιο-, *of this sort*, and οἷο-, *of what sort*; so from ἄλλο-, *other*, is formed ἄλλοιο-, *of another sort*; from ἑτερο-, *the other*, ἑτεροιο-, *of the other sort*; from ὅμο-, *one and the same*, ὁμοιο-, *of the same sort*; and from παντ-, *all*, παντοιο-, *of all sorts*.

207. In addition to the adverbial forms from ἄλλο-, ἑκαστο-, and παντ-, given in the table, the following are found:—

ἀλλᾶχοθί and ἀλλᾶχου, ἀλλᾶχοσε, ἀλλᾶχοθεν, ἀλλᾶχῃ.

ἐκαστᾶχοθί and ἐκαστᾶχου, ἐκαστᾶχοσε, ἐκαστᾶχοθεν.

παντᾶχοθί and παντᾶχου, παντᾶχοσε (-χοι), παντᾶχοθεν, παντᾶχῃ.

And in like manner from πολλο-, *many*, are derived—

πολλᾶχοθί and πολλᾶχου, πολλᾶχοσε, πολλᾶχοθεν, πολλᾶχῃ.

208. Other correlatives are τῶς and τοφρᾶ, *so long* (L. *tamdiu*); ἕως and οφρᾶ (for ὀφρᾶ), *while* (L. *quamdiu*); ποστος; *which in a series?* and ὅποστος; τηνικά (τηνικάδε, τηνίκαντᾶ), *then*; ἡνικά, *when*; πηνικά; *when?* and ὀπηνικά.

209. To relative pronouns and adverbs may be joined the particles δη, *δηποτε*, and ουν, with the meaning of—*ever* (L. *cunque*), and the enclitic περ, by which the idea of *precision* is added: ὅστις *δηποτε*, *quicumque*; ὅπως ουν, *utcumque*; ὥσπερ, *just as*.

NUMERALS.

210. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numbers are as follows:—

Arabic Sym- bols.	Greek Sym- bols.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.
1	α'	έν-(<i>Feν</i>), m.n.; μια-, f.	πρωτο-	ἅπαξ*
2	β'	δυο-	δευτερο-	δὶς
3	γ'	τρι-	τρίτο-	τρίς
4	δ'	τεσσαρ-	τεταρτο-	τετράκις
5	ε'	πεντε	πεμπτο-	πεντάκις
6	ς'	έξ	έκτο-	έξάκις
7	ζ'	έπτᾱ	έβδομο-	έπτάκις
8	η'	οκτω	ογδοο-	οκτάκις
9	θ'	εννεᾱ	ενᾱτο- (<i>εννᾱτο</i> -)	ενᾱκις
10	ι'	δεκά	δεκάτο-	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ένδεκά	ένδεκάτο-	ένδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δωδεκά	δωδεκάτο-	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρισκαιδεκά	τρισκαιδεκάτο-	
14	ιδ'	τεσσαρεσκαιδεκα	τεσσαρᾱκαιδεκάτο-	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαιδεκά	πεντεκαιδεκάτο-	
16	ισ'	έκκαιδεκά	έκκαιδεκάτο-	
17	ις'	έπτᾱκαιδεκά	έπτᾱκαιδεκάτο-	
18	ιη'	οκτωκαιδεκά	οκτωκαιδεκάτο-	
19	ιθ'	εννεᾱκαιδεκά	εννεᾱκαιδεκάτο-	
20	κ'	εικοσι(ν)	εικοστο-	εικοσάκις
21	κα'	έν- και εικοσι(ν)	έν- (<i>ογ πρωτο</i> -) και εικοστο-	
30	λ'	τριᾱκοντά	τριᾱκοστο-	τριᾱκοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσαρᾱκοντά	τεσσαρᾱκοστο-	τεσσαρᾱκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντηκοντά	πεντηκοστι-	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	έξηκοντά	έξηκοστο-	έξηκοντάκις
70	ο'	έβδομηκοντά	έβδομηκοστο-	έβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ογδοηκοντά	ογδοηκοστο-	ογδοηκοντάκις
90	ρ'	ενενηκοντά	ενενηκοστο-	ενενηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	έκατον	έκατοστο-	έκατοντάκις
200	σ'	διακοσιο- (<i>plural</i>)	διακοσιοστο-	διακοσιᾱκις
300	τ'	τριᾱκοσιο-	τριᾱκοσιοστο-	
400	υ'	τετρακοσιο-	τετρακοσιοστο-	
500	φ'	πεντακοσιο-	πεντακοσιοστο-	
600	χ'	έξακοσιο-	έξακοσιοστο-	
700	ψ'	έπτακοσιο-	έπτακοσιοστο-	
800	ω'	οκτακοσιο-	οκτακοσιοστο-	
900	θ'	ενᾱκοσιο-	ενᾱκοσιοστο-	
1,000	α	χιλίο-	χιλιοστο-	χιλιάκις
2,000	β	δισχιλίο-	δισχιλιοστο-	
10,000	ι	μῦριο-	μῦριοστο-	μῦριακις

* Probably contracted from ἅμακις, which would be the regularly made adverb from the old ἅμο-, *one, some*. If ἅμο- and ὅμο-, *one and the same*, are connected, ἅπαξ and ὅμον would be represented both in root and meaning by the Latin *semel, simul*. Compare, further, ἅμα, *sim-plex, sim-ilis*, the German *samm-lung*, and English *same*.

211. The letters of the alphabet, in uninterrupted order, are sometimes used as symbols of the numbers. In the notation given above, which is that in most frequent use, *ϛ* (*vau*), or *ϛ* (*stigma*), is inserted after *ε* as the sign for 6; *Ϟ* (*koppa*) after *π*, for 90; and *Ϡ* (*sampi*) after *ω*, for 900. With 1,000 the alphabet begins again; but a dash is now made *under* the letters: thus, *βτρμδ* = 2344; *αωνζ* = 1857.

212. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 4 are declined as follows:—

έν-, m. n. ; μια-, f. one.			δυο-, m. f. n. two.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	M. F. N.		
N.	εις	μιά	έν	N. A. δυο	
A.	ένᾱ	μιάν	έν		
G.	ένος	μιάς	ένος	G. δυοιν and δυνειν	
D.	ένι	μιά	ένι	D. δυοιν (rarely δύσϊ(ν))	
τρι-, m. f. n. three.			τεσσᾶρ- (τεττᾶρ-) m. f. n. four.		
M. F.		N.	M. F.		N.
N.	τρεις	τριᾶ	N. τεσσᾶρες		τεσσᾶρᾱ
A.	τρεις	τριᾶ	A. τεσσᾶρᾱς		τεσσᾶρᾱ
G.	τριων		G. τεσσᾶρων		
D.	τρίσϊ(ν)		D. τεσσαρσϊ(ν)		

213. Like *έν* are declined *ουδεν*, m. n.; *ουδεμια*, f., and *μηδεν*, m. n.; *μηδεμια*, f. *not even one, no one*, compounded of *έν* and *ουδε*, *μηδε*. *Δυο* is also found undeclined. *Αμφο*, *both*, N. A. *αμφω* G. D. *αμφουν*, is interchanged with the plural form *αμφοτερ-οι, -αι, -ᾱ*; the neut. sing. *αμφοτερον* is also frequent.

214. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 199, both included, are undeclined: for 13 and 14, however, are also found *τρεις και δεκά* and *τεσσᾶρες και δεκά*, *τρεις* and *τεσσᾶρες* being declined. In expressing the composite numbers above 20, the smaller number is generally placed first, *και* being used; *πεντε και εικοσῖ*, 25: the order is, however, sometimes reversed, and then *και* may be omitted; *εικοσῖ και πεντε*, or *εικοσῖ πεντε*. In the combination of three numbers, the larger numbers usually precede; *ἐκάτον και εικοσῖ και ἐπτᾶ*, 127.

215. For the ordinal numbers from 13 to 19, *τρίτο- και δεκάτο-*, etc., also occur. Above 20, either *πεμπτο- και εικοστο-*, or *εικοστο- πεμπτο-*, or *πεντε και εικοστο-*, may be used.

216. The higher cardinal numbers from 200 upwards, and all the ordinals, are declined regularly as adjectives in *o* with three terminations.

217. Distributive numerals are formed by compounding the cardinals with the preposition *σύν*, *with*: as, *συνδυο*, *two by two* (L. *binī*); *συντρεις*, *three by three* (*trinī*), etc.

218. Multiplicatives are formed by composition with the syllable *πλοο-*, *πλου-*: as, *ἀπλοο-*, *ἀπλου-*, *simple*; *διπλου-*, *τριπλου-*, *twofold*, *threelfold*, etc. Compare the Latin words *simplo-*, *duplo-*, etc. A series, of similar meaning, is formed in *πλάσιο-*, *διπλάσιο-*, *twice as many*; *τριπλάσιο-*, *πολλαπλάσιο-*, etc.

219. Numeral adverbs in *-ᾶχη* or *-χη* are formed (§ 207): as, *μονᾶχη*, *in one way only* (from *μονο-*, *single*); *δίχη* (and *διχᾶ*), *in two ways*; *τρίχη*, *τετράχη*, etc.

220. Feminine substantives in *-ᾶδ* are formed: as, *μονᾶδ-*, *the number one, unity*; *δυᾶδ-*, *the number two*; *τριᾶδ-*, *πεμπᾶδ-*, *ἐκάτοντᾶδ-*, *χιλιᾶδ-*, *μυριάδ-*: *μυριάδ-* is used to express multiples of 10,000; *τρεις μυριάδες*, 30,000, etc.

221. Adjectives in *-αιο* are formed from many of the ordinal numerals, signifying *on what day an event happened*: thus, *δευτεραιο-*, *τρίταιο-*, *δεκάταιο-*, etc., *on the second, third, tenth day*, etc.: so are made *προτεραιο-*, *υστεραιο-*, *on the day before, on the day after*; but these are chiefly used in the dat. fem., as *τῇ προτεραίᾳ* (sc. *ἡμέρᾳ*), *on the day before*.

222. From the most important adjectives of quantity are formed adverbs in *-κῖς*: as, *ἐκαστᾶκῖς*, *each time*; *πολλᾶκῖς*, *many times, often*; *ολιγᾶκῖς*, *few times, seldom*; *ὁσᾶκῖς*, *πλειστᾶκῖς*, etc.: *δυᾶκῖς* and *τριᾶκῖς*, for *δῖς* and *τρίς*, are quoted by a grammarian from Aristophanes.

VERBS.

223. In the conjugation of the Greek verb are distinguished—
a. Three numbers: *singular*, *dual*, and *plural*; and three persons in each number.

224. *b.* Three voices: *active* (or *simple*), *εἰράπον*, *I turned*; *ἐλύσα*, *I loosened*: *middle* or *reflective*, *εἰράπομην*, *I turned myself*: *ἐλύσαμην*, *I loosened for myself*:* and *passive*, *εἰράπην*, *I was turned*; *ἐλύθην*, *I was let loose*.

* *E. g.* *ἐλύσαντο τοὺς φίλους*, they set *their* friends free.

225. There are special forms for the passive voice only in the indefinite tenses; in the other tenses, the middle forms have at the same time a passive signification.

226. Verbs which are only found in the middle or passive are called *deponents*.

227. c. Two main classes of tenses:—

A. Principal Tenses: viz.

<i>Present-Imperfect</i> ,	λυω, <i>I am loosening.</i>
<i>Present-Perfect</i> ,	λελύκᾱ, <i>I have loosened.</i>
<i>Future (simple)</i> ,	λῦσω, <i>I shall loosen.</i>
<i>Future-Perfect (pass.)</i> ,	λελῦσομαι, <i>I shall have been let loose.</i>

B. Historical Tenses: viz.

<i>Past-Imperfect</i> ,	ελυον, <i>I was loosening.</i>
<i>Past-Perfect</i> ,	ελελύκη, <i>I had loosened.</i>
<i>Aorist, or Past-Indefinite*</i>	} ελύσᾱ (1 aor.), <i>I loosened.</i>
(of two forms),	
	} ἐτράπον (2 aor.), <i>I turned.</i>

228. The imperfect tenses, present and past, signify (1) an action, etc., going on at the time specified: as, τυπτω, *I am striking*; ετυπτον, *I was striking*: and (2) an action, etc., repeated or habitual: as, τυπτω, *I (habitually) strike*; ετυπτον, *I used to strike*.

229. The perfect tenses of the Greek verb signify not only that the action, etc., is completed, but that its consequences survive: τεθνηκᾱ, *I have died, am dead*; κεκλημην, *I had been called, my name was*; λελῦσομαι, *I shall have been let loose, I shall be free*. No separate form exists for the future-perfect in the active voice: when such a tense is required, it is expressed by a periphrasis of the perf. participle and the future of εσ-, *be*: λελύκως εσομαι, *I shall have loosened*.

230. By *indefinite* or *aorist* (αοριστο-, *undefined*), is meant that the action, etc., simply, is signified, no regard being had to its duration or completeness: ἐτυψᾱ, *I struck*. An indefinite tense, therefore, may either signify a single and momentary action, or an action of some duration contemplated as momentary.

231. The simple future active is, according to the nature of the verb, either imperfect (a future *state*), σῆγσω, *I shall be silent*, or, more frequently, indefinite (a future *action*), τυψω, *I shall strike*. In the passive the future of this form, τυψομαι, is

* See, however, § 310.

only imperfect (*I shall receive blows*, not, *I shall be struck*), a distinct form existing for the indefinite future.

232. *d.* Five moods, viz.

<i>Indicative,</i>	λυομεν, <i>we are loosening.</i> ελυομεν, <i>we were loosening.</i>
<i>Subjunctive,</i>	λυωμεν, <i>we are to loosen</i> (solvamus). λνιομεν, <i>we were to loosen</i> (solveremus).
<i>Imperative,</i>	λυετε, <i>loosen ye!</i>
<i>Infinitive,</i>	λνειν, <i>to loosen, or loosening</i> (subst.).
<i>Participle,</i>	λνοντ-, <i>loosening</i> (adj.).

233. The past tenses of the subjunctive and the future subj. are commonly treated as constituting a distinct mood, called the *optative*: thus, for example, λνωμεν (pres.-imperfect subj.) is called the present subjunctive, and λνιομεν (past-imperfect subj.), the present optative. These tenses, however, are as closely connected in use and signification as the present and past tenses of the subjunctive in Latin.

234. The infinitive and participle, as partaking partly of the nature of the verb, and partly of the nature of the substantive or adjective, are sometimes comprehended under the name of the *participial* mood.

235. In addition to these forms verbal adjectives are derived with the endings -το and -τεο: as, λντο-, *solubili-*; λντεο-, *solvendo-*.

236. The original person-endings were, probably, as follows:—

	ACTIVE.			MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
	<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Singular, 1.	-μῖ	-ν (for μ)		-μαι	-μην	
	2. -σῖ	-ς	-θῖ	-σαι	-σο	-σο
	3. -τῖ	-ν (for τ)	-τω	-ται	-το	-σθω
Dual, 1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθον	-μεθον	
	2. -τον	-τον	-τον	-σθον	-σθον	-σθον
	3. -των	-την	-των	-σθον	-σθην	-σθων
Plural, 1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθα	-μεθα	
	2. -τε	-τε	-τε	-σθε	-σθε	-σθε
	3. -νσι* (for -ντι)	-ν* (for -ντ)	-ντων	-νται	-ντο	-σθων

* Older forms were, -ᾱσῖ, -σᾶν (for (σ)αντι, σαντ). See § 337, and *n.*

237. The person-endings of the principal tenses of the active voice are best seen in the pres-imperf. indicative of εσ-, *be*:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. εἰ-μῖ (for εσ-μῖ)	εσ-μεν	εσ-μεν (Ion. εἰ-μεν)
2. εσ-σῖ (Att. εἰ or εἰς)	εσ-τον	εσ-τε
3. εσ-τι(ν)	εσ-τον	εἰ-σῖ(ν)

238. The endings of the three persons in the singular are, properly, affixed pronouns, *I, thou, he*; and may be compared with the crude forms of the personal pronouns, -μῖ with με-, -σῖ with σε-, and -τι with the C. F. of the article το-.

239. The 1st person of the dual always coincides, in the active voice, with the 1st person plural.

240. According to the manner in which these suffixes are added to the tense-forms two principal conjugations may be distinguished:

The *first* conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect, and of the 2 aorist (active and middle), by means of a vowel called the *connecting vowel*, or *vowel of inflexion*: as, λυ-ο-μεν.

The connecting vowel is sometimes ε(η), sometimes ο(ω). In the indicative it is ο before μ or ν, ε before σ or τ; in the present tenses of the subjunctive it is ω before μ, η before σ or τ; in the past tenses of the subjunctive (optative) it is always ο, forming the diphthong οι with the vowel ι, which is characteristic of those tenses; in the infinitive it is always ε, and in the participle ο.

As the 1 pers. sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation ends in -ω, the verbs which belong to it are often called *verbs in Ω*.

241. The *second*, and much less frequent but older, conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect and 2 aorist without any connecting vowel: as, εσ-μεν, *we are*.

As the 1 person sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation retains the original ending -μῖ, the verbs belonging to it are often called *verbs in ΜΙ*.

The forms of the other tenses are common to both conjugations.

242. The characteristic of the subjunctive mood in the present

tenses consists in the lengthened connecting vowel: pres.-imperf. of the indic. *λυομεν*, *we are loosening*; of the subj. *λυωμεν*, *we are to loosen*.

243. The characteristic of the subjunctive in the past and future tenses consists in an *ι* inserted before the person-endings, which usually combines with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, *οι*, *αι*, or *ει*; past-imperfect of the indic. *ελυομεν*, *we were loosening*; of the subj. *ελυοιμεν*, *we were to loosen*.

244. The present tenses of the subj. have the personal suffixes of the principal tenses.

245. The past and future tenses of the subj. (opt.) have the personal suffixes of the historical tenses, except that in the 1 pers. sing. *-μῖ* is used, and that in the 3 pers. sing. *ν* is always dropped, as it is frequently in the indic. (§ 272, etc.). The forms of these tenses are, however, sometimes found with *η* prefixed to the person-endings; the 1 pers. sing. then ends in *ν*. The suffixes thus become with the mood-vowel—

ι-ην, *ι-ης*, *ι-η*; *ι-ητον*, *ι-ητον*; *ι-ημεν*, *ι-ητε*, *ι-ησᾶν* or *ι-εν*.

These forms are, in Attic, preferred, *for the singular*, in the imperfect of contract verbs and of verbs in *μῖ*, in the 2 aor. of verbs ending in vowels, and in the future of liquid verbs; also in the rarely used past-perf. subj. The forms without *η* are, however, sometimes found in the singular, and those with *η* occur in the plural, at all events in the 1 and 2 persons.

246. The original ending of the infinitive mood was, in the active, *-μεναι*, or, with the connecting vowel, *-εμεναι*; and in the middle, *-σθαι*, or, with the connecting vowel, *-εσθαι*.

247. The original ending of the participle was, in the active, *-ντ* (*ο-ντ*), and in the middle, *-μενο* (*ο-μενο*).

Of the Augment.

248. All the historical tenses of the indicative mood take, in addition to the person-endings, a further sign of past time, called the *augment*. The augment is either *syllabic* or *temporal*.

249. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel *ε* prefixed to the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a consonant: as, *λυ-*, *loosen*, *ελυον*, *I was loosening*; *τυπ-*, *beat*, *ετυπην*, *I was beaten*. An initial *ρ* is doubled after the augment:*

* See § 286, n.

ρίπτ-(ρίφ-), *throw*, ἐρρίπτον, *I was throwing*. In three verbs, βουλ-(m.),* *wish*; δύνα-(m.), *be able*; μέλλ-, *be going to*—, the syllabic augment sometimes appears in the form η: ηβουλομην, *I was desirous*; ηδύνᾱμην, *I was able*; ημελλον, *I was going to*—, as well as εβουλομην, etc.

250. The temporal augment consists in a lengthening of the initial vowel of the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a vowel. Thus,

α becomes η:	ἄγ-, <i>lead</i> ,	ηγον, <i>I was leading</i> .
ε	η ελα-, <i>drive</i> ,	ηλάσῃ, <i>I drove</i> .
ο	ω ορῡχ-, <i>dig</i> ,	ωρυξῇ, <i>I dug</i> .
ι	ῑ ἴκ-(m.), <i>come</i> ,	ἴκομην, <i>I came</i> .
υ	ῡ ὕφᾱν-, <i>weave</i> ,	ὕφαινον, <i>I was weaving</i> .
αι	η αισθ-(m.), <i>perceive</i> ,	ἡσθομην, <i>I perceived</i> .
αυ	ἡυ αυδα-, <i>speak</i> ,	ἡυδων, <i>I was speaking</i> .
οι	φ οικτερ-, <i>pity</i> ,	φκτειρά, <i>I pitied</i> .

The long vowels η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and, for the most part, the diphthongs ει, ευ, ου, do not take the augment.

251. The following verbs beginning with ε take ει instead of η in the augmented tenses: εα-, *suffer*; εθιδ-, *accustom*; ελικ-, *roll*; ελκ- or ελκυ-, *draw*; επ- (m.), *follow*; εργᾱδ- (m.), *labour*; ερπ- or ερπυδ-, *creep*; εστια-, *feast*; εχ-, *hold*; also (in the 2 aor., and the 1 aor. pass.), ἐ-, *let go, send*; and the aorist roots ελ-, *seize*, and ἐδ-, *seat*. The reason of this peculiarity appears to be that the roots in question originally began with a consonant, either F or σ, and therefore took the syllabic augment: when F or σ was dropped, ε of the augment combined with ε of the root to form ει.†

252. For the same reason the verbs ᾀδ-, *please*; ᾗγ-, *break*; ᾗλο-, *be captured*; ωθε-, *push*; ωνε- (m.), *buy*, take the syllabic augment in some or all of the augmented tenses: as, εᾀδον (for εᾤδον, Hom. ευᾀδον), *I pleased*, etc. Similarly from ῑδ-, *see* (ori-

* The symbol (m.) inserted after the crude form of a verb signifies that that verb is inflected only in the *middle* or *reflective* voice (deponents). Many of these verbs, however, have aorists of the passive form with the deponent meaning.

† Compare επ-, ερπ-, and ἐδ- with the Latin roots *sēc-* or *sequ-*, *serp-*, and *sēd-*; εργᾱδ- and the subst. εργο-, n. *work*, with the English *work*, and German *Werk*; and εχ- with its 2 aor. εσχον (for ε-σεχ-ον), the bye-form ισχ-ω, and the future σχησ-ω.

ginally *Fið-*, Latin *vid-*), the 2 aor. is *ειδον* (i.e. *εἶδον* from *εἶδον*), *I saw*, not *ἴδον*.

253. *ἑορτᾶδ-*, *keep holiday*, takes the augment on the second syllable: *ἑορταζον*, *I was keeping holiday*. The compound verb *ἄν-οιγ-*, *open*; *ὄρα-*, *see*; and *ἀνδᾶν-* (*ᾶδ-*), *please*, take both the syllabic and temporal augment: *ἑωρων*, *I beheld*; *ανεωγον*, *I was opening*; *ἠνδανον* (Hom.), *I was pleasing*.

254. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment between the preposition and the root: as, *εισ-φερ-*, *bring in*, *εισεφερον*, *I was bringing in*; *προσ-ᾶγ-*, *lead up*, *προσηγον*, *I was leading up*. *Εκ* has the form *εξ* before the vowel *ε*: *εκ-βᾶλ-*, *throw out*, *εξεβᾶλον*, *I threw out*. *Σύν* and *εν*, if they have undergone any change before the initial consonant of the verbal root, resume their original form: *συν-λεγ-*, *gather together*, *συνελεξᾶ*, *I gathered together*; *εμ-βᾶλ-*, *throw in*, *ενεβᾶλον*, *I threw in*. The final vowel of prepositions ending in a vowel is elided before the augment: *ἄπο-φερ-*, *bear away*, *ἄπεφερον*, *I was bearing away*: but *περί*, *round* and *προ* *before*, never suffer elision: *περιεβᾶλον*, *προεβᾶλον*, for *προεβᾶλον*.

255. Verbs which are not compounded with prepositions, but derived from compound nouns, regularly take the augment at the beginning: as, *ἐναντιο-* (m.), *oppose oneself* (from *ἐναντιο-*, *opposite*), *ἠναντιουμην*, *I was opposing myself*; *παρρησιᾶδ-* (m.), *speak boldly* (from *παρρησια-*, *boldness of speech*), *επαρρησιᾶσᾶμην*, *I spoke boldly*. Yet in the Attic dialect many follow the rule of compound verbs: as, *ἐκκλησιᾶδ-*, *hold an assembly* (from *ἐκκλησια-*, *assembly*), *ἐξεκλησιαζον*, *I was holding an assembly*; *ὑποπτεν-*, *suspect* (from *ὑποπτο-*, *suspicious*), *ὑπωπτευσᾶ*, *I suspected*.

256. Some compound verbs had so entirely lost this character that they were treated as simples: as, *κάθευδ-*, *sleep*, *ἐκάθευδον*, *I was sleeping*; *κάθιδ-*, *make sit down*, *ἐκάθισᾶ*, *I seated*: but *κάθηνδον* is also found. Some of these verbs take a double augment: as, *ἀνεχ-* (m.), *uphold*; *ἄνορθο-*, *set upright*; past-imperf. 1 pers. *ἠνειχομην*, *ἠνωρθουν*, and a few others.

Other irregularities and exceptions to the general rules will be found in dictionaries.

Of the Crude Form of the Verb, and the Tense-Forms.

257. By the *crude form* of a verb is meant that form from the union of which with the endings of persons, tenses, and

moods, in obedience to the laws of letter-change, all the various forms of that verb may be explained. Thus, from an inspection of the forms λυω, *I am loosening*; λῡσω, *I shall loosen*; λελῡκᾶ, *I have loosened*: τῖμαω, *I honour, value*; τῖμησομεν, *we shall honour*; τετίμηκεν, *he has honoured*. it is seen that λυ- and τῖμα- are the crude forms of those verbs. Again, from the same crude forms, by the addition of certain other suffixes, nouns are derived: e. g. λῡσι-, *the act of loosening*; λῡτηρ-, *one who loosens*; λυτρο-, *ransom*: τῖμησι-, *valuation*; τῖμητα-, *one who values, censor*; τῖμημᾶτ-, *estimate*.

258. If the C. F. of a verb cannot be further analysed it is called a *root*, and the verb made from it a *root-verb*. But if the C. F. be itself the C. F. of a noun formed by some noun-suffix, or if it be formed by the addition of some verbal suffix, the verb is called a *derived verb*. Thus, τῖμα- is at the same time the C. F. of a feminine substantive signifying *honour*, derived from the root τι-, *pay* (*honour*), by addition of the fem. suffix -μα, and the C. F. of a derived verb signifying *render honour*.

259. By a *tense-form* is meant that form from which, by addition of the personal suffixes, the several persons of the tense are made: thus, τῖμησ- is the future tense-form of τῖμα-, whence are made τῖμησω, *I shall honour*, τῖμησεis, *you will honour*, etc.

260. *Imperfect Tense-Form*.—From the imperfect tense-form are conjugated the present and past imperfect tenses, active and middle.*

The imperfect tense-form is not always the same as the crude form of the verb: it is much more frequently the C. F. strengthened by some addition or modification. Thus, λειπω is *I am leaving*, and λειπ- is the imperfect T. F., but the C. F. of the verb is λῖπ-, as seen in the 2 aor. ἐλῖπον, *I left*. This strengthened form is sometimes called the *increased form*.

261. There are many different ways of making the increased form, and according to the relation existing between the crude form of the verb and the increased form of the imperfect tenses, verbs may be divided into several classes.

262. I. Verbs in which the C. F. is not increased. To this class belong most verbs whose C. F. ends in a vowel (sometimes called *pure verbs*), and many verbs ending in some consonant:

* That is, middle and passive, so far as these voices coincide, § 225.

as, λυ-, *loosen*; παυ-, *make to cease*; νικα-, *conquer*; φιλε-, *love*; δουλο-, *enslave*; τρεπ-, *turn*; ἄγ-, *lead*; μεν-, *remain*. In all these the imperfect tense-form coincides with the crude form.

263. II. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by strengthening the root-vowel.

a. When the final letter is a mute consonant: as, C. F. τᾶκ-, *melt*; λαῖβ-, *take*; φῦγ-, *flee*; πῖθ-, *persuade*; τρῖβ-, *rub*: I. F. (increased forms) τηκ-, ληβ-,* φευγ-, πειθ-, τρῖβ-.

b. When the final letter is a liquid (ν or ρ): as, C. F. φθερ-, *destroy*; φᾶν-, *shew*; ἄμυν-, *drive off*: I. F. φθειρ-, φαιν-, ἄμυν-. But these words should perhaps be referred to the next class (see § 45, d.).

264. III. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding ι cons. (§ 45).

a. If the final consonant be any k-sound, it generally passes into σσ (later Attic ττ): thus, C. F. φῦλάκ-, *watch*; τᾶγ-, *arrange*; ορῦχ-, *dig*: I. F. φύλασσ-, τασσ-, ορυσσ-. But many words ending in γ, including several signifying sound, have their increased form in ζ: as, C. F. κραγ-, *scream*; οἰμωγ-, *cry* οἰμοί; σφαγ-, *butcher*: I. F. κραζ-, οἰμωζ-, σφαζ- (and σφαττ-).

b. If the final consonant be δ, it passes generally into ζ: thus, C. F. φράδ-, *tell*: I. F. φραζ-. Some verbs ending in τ have their increased-form ending in σσ (ττ): C. F. πλάτ-, *mould*; ερετ-, *row*; ἄρμωτ-, *fit*: I. F. πλασσ-, ερεσσ-, ἄρμωττ- (and ἄρμωζ-).

c. A few words ending in a p-sound have increased forms ending in σσ or ζ: thus, from πεπ-, *cook*; νῖβ-, *wash*, the increased forms are πεσσ-, νιζ- (later νιπτ-).

d. Final λ passes into λλ: thus, C. F. βᾶλ-, *throw*; ἀγγελ-, *announce*: I. F. βαλλ-, ἀγγελλ-.

265. IV. Verbs in which the crude form is increased by some consonantal affix.

a. ἄν or ν is added.

When ἄν is added, if the root-syllable be short, either it is strengthened by prefixing to the final mute its cognate nasal (§ 26), or, less commonly, the added syllable is lengthened: thus, C. F. αισθ- (m.), *perceive*; τῦχ-, *hit*; μάθ-, *learn*; λαῖβ-, *take*: I. F. αισθ-ἄν-, τυγχ-ἄν-, μανθ-ἄν-, λαμβ-ἄν-: C. F. ἔκ-, *come*; ἄλιτ-, *sin*: I. F. ἔκ-ἄν-, ἄλιτ-αιν-.

* See below, IV, a.

When *ν* is added, the root-vowel is often lengthened: C. F. *τεμ-*, *cut*; *δᾶκ-*, *bite*; *βα-*, *go*; *ελα-*, *drive*: I. F. *τεμν-*, *δακν-*, *βαιν-*, *ελαιν-*. But in some of these verbs the *ν* may have claims to be regarded as originally part of the root.

b. *νε* is added: C. F. *ἵκ-* (m.) *come*; I. F. *ικνε-*.

c. *νυ* is added. Some verbs of this formation have roots ending in *σ*, which passes into *ν* before *νυ* (§ 48). Thus, C. F. *δεικ-* (*δῖκ-*), *show*; *ζευγ-* (*ζῦγ-*), *join*; *έσ-*, *clothe*: I. F. *δεικνυ-*, *ζευγνυ-*, *έννυ-*.

d. *τ* is added to many roots ending in a p-sound: C. F. *τύπ-*, *strike*; *βλάβ-*, *thwart*; *βᾶφ-*, *dip*: I. F. *τυπτ-*, *βλαπτ-*, *βαπτ-*.

e. *εθ* or *θ* is added: C. F. *φλεγ-*, *scorch*; *εδ-*, *eat*; *πλα-*, *fill*: I. F. *φλεγεθ-*, *εσθ-* (for *εδθ-*), *πληθ-* (*be full*). The verbs of this class are chiefly poetical, and coexist with forms made from the simple root; e.g. *φλεγω*, *εδω*, *πιμπλημῖ* (*I fill*). The 2 aor. is also found strengthened by addition of *εθ* or *ᾶθ*.

266. V. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding *ισκ* or *σκ*: C. F. *ᾶλσ-*, *be captured*; *γηρα-*, *grow old*; *είρ-*, *find*; *πάθ-*, *suffer*; *χᾶν-*, *yawn*, *gape*: I. F. *ᾶλισκ-*, *γηρασκ-*, *εὔρισκ-*, *πασχ-* (for *παθσκ-*), *χασκ-*. Verbs of this class usually signify, in those tenses which contain the element *σκ*, the beginning or progress of an action, etc., and are hence called *inceptives*.

267. VI. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by reduplication, that is, by prefixing to the root a syllable consisting of its initial consonant and the vowel *ι*; the short vowel of the root is then often elided: C. F. *δο-*, *give*; *γεν-*, *become*; *πετ-*, *fall*: I. F. *δίδο-*, *γινν-*, *πιπτ-* (for *γίγεν-*, *πίπετ-*). This mode of formation is often combined with the preceding: thus, from *γνω*, *be of opinion*; *δρα-*, *run away*, the increased forms are *γιννωσκ-*, *διδρασκ-*.

268. VII. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by the addition of *ε*:* C. F. *δοκ-*, *seem*; *κᾶλ-*, *call*; *ωθ-*, *push*: I. F. *δοκε-*, *κᾶλε-*, *ωθε-*. On the other hand, in many words the short form is used in the imperfect tenses, while the longer form in *ε* appears in the other tenses: thus, *βουλ-* (m.), *wish*, is the imperfect T. F.; while the future, perfect, and aorist are made from *βουλε-*.

* This *ε* is perhaps a modification of *ι* cons., and may be compared with *i* in such Latin verbs as *cāpi-*, *rāpi-*, *fāci-*, which also only appears in the imperfect (and future) tenses.

269. By the side of a few simple verbs the root-vowel of which is ϵ , collateral forms exist, made by adding ϵ or α to the C. F., and changing the root-vowel into υ in the former case, into ω in the latter: thus, $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon$ - (m.) is found by the side of $\phi\epsilon\beta$ - (m.), *take to flight, fear*; $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon$ - (with a slight change of meaning), by the side of $\phi\epsilon\rho$ -, *carry*; $\tau\rho\omega\pi\alpha$ -, by the side of $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$ -, *turn*. Sometimes a substantive seems to connect the earlier and later forms: thus, $\phi\epsilon\beta$ -, *flee*; $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron$ -, m. *flight, terror*; derived verb $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon$ -, *put to flight, frighten*, and (mid.) *conceive terror, fear*.

270. VIII. Verbs ending in f or σ properly fall under classes I. and II.; but as they have certain peculiarities in common, it is convenient to class them by themselves.

F is dropped in the increased form; α before f becomes au (in later Attic \bar{a}), ϵ generally remains unchanged; in those tenses in which a consonant follows the C. F., αf and ϵf for the most part become av and ϵv . Roots in ϵf often retain traces of a primitive root in v . Thus from $\kappa\alpha f$ -, *burn*; $\chi\epsilon f$ - (originally χv -), *pour*, the imperfect T. F. are $\kappa\alpha i$ - (Att. $\kappa\bar{a}$ -), $\chi\epsilon$ - (poet. $\chi\epsilon i$ -).

Σ is dropped in the imperfect T. F., sometimes with, more frequently without, compensation: in the other tenses it is dropped before σ ,* but generally reappears before μ , τ , or θ . It is not always easy to determine with certainty what was the final consonant of verbs ranged under this class; many exhibit traces of a lost dental mute, which of course appears as σ before μ , τ , or θ . Thus from $\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma$ - ($\kappa\lambda\alpha\delta$ -?), *break*; $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma$ - ($\sigma\pi\alpha\delta$ -?), *draw*; $\nu\alpha\sigma$ -, *dwell*; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *complete* (compare the subst. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, n. *end*); $\kappa\lambda\epsilon i\delta$ -, *shut* ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon i\delta$ -, f. *key*), the imperfect tense-forms are $\kappa\lambda\alpha$ -, $\sigma\pi\alpha$ -, $\nu\alpha i$ -, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ - (poet. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon i$ -), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon i$ -.

271. The imperfect tenses, present and past, are made from the imperfect tense-form (increased form), by the addition of the person-endings, with the connecting vowels proper to the several moods and persons (§§ 236, 240).

272. In the First Conjugation (verbs in Ω) the personal suffixes of the singular are much disguised, coalescing with the connecting vowel. It is to be observed that,

(1.) In the 1 p. sing. pres.-imperf. indic. act., $-\mu\acute{\iota}$ is dropped, and \omicron lengthened into ω : $\lambda\upsilon\omega$ for $\lambda\upsilon\omicron\mu\acute{\iota}$.

In the 2 and 3 pp. sing. $-\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$ and $-\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}$ become $-\epsilon i\varsigma$ and $-\epsilon i$. In the present subj. the ι becomes subscript, $-\eta\varsigma$ and $-\eta$.

* But see § 40, n.

In the 3 p. plur. *-οντι* (for *-οντι*) becomes *-ουσι*: *λυουσι* for *λυοντι*. The original form in *οντι* was retained in Doric. With *λυοντι* compare the Latin *solvunt*.

(2.) In the 2 p. sing. of the pres. indic. mid. *-η* or *-ει* results from *ε(σ)αι*: *λυη* or *λυει* for *λυεσαι* (§ 48): *ει* is the pure Attic form, and the only existing form in the three words *οιει*, *thou thinkest*; *βουλει*, *thou wishest*; and *οψει*, *thou wilt see*. In like manner *σ* is dropped in the subj., *λυη* (never *λυει*) for *λυησαι*.

(3.) In the 3 p. sing. past-imperf. indic. act. the suffix *ν* (for *τ*, § 55) was only retained before vowels and the longer pauses (§ 56).

(4.) In the 2 p. sing. of the past-imperf. indic., and of the imperf. imperat., in the middle voice, *-ον* arises from *ε(σ)ο*: *ελουον* for *ελυεσο*, *λυουον* for *λυεσο*. In the 2 p. sing. past subj. mid. *-οιο* arises from *-οισο*.

(5.) In the 2 p. sing. imperf. imperat. act. the ending *-θι* is dropped: *λυ-ε*, *loosen!* for *λυ-ε-θι*.

(6.) In the infin. act. *-αι* of the ending *-εμεναι* was thrown away; *μ* was then dropped, and *ε-εν* contracted to *ειν*: *λυ-ειν* for *λυ-ε-μεν*, from *λυ-ε-μεναι*.*

(7.) The C. F. of the participle in the active ends in *-οντ* (m. and n.; *-ουσα*, f.); in the middle and passive in *-ομενο* (f. *-ομενα*). For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

273. Verbs whose crude forms end in *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, regularly contract those vowels with the connecting vowels of the endings according to the rules laid down in § 33.† Hence they are called *Contract Verbs*. Verbs ending in the weak vowels *ι* or *υ* do not suffer contraction (§ 32).

274. The past-imperfect indic., active and middle, will of course have the augment prefixed.

* Such forms as *λυεμεν* and *λυεμεναι* are found, however, in the older poets.

† The four verbs *ζα-*, *live*; *πεινα-*, *be hungry*; *διψα-*, *be thirsty*; *χρα-* (m.), *use*; and a few others, contract into *η* (*y*) instead of *α* (*a*): thus we find in the infin. *ζην*, *πεινην*, *διψην*, *χρησθαι*, for *ζᾱν*, *πεινᾱν*, etc.; and in the indic. *ζης*, *ζη*, *ζητε*, etc., for *ζας*, etc. Similarly *ῥιγω-*, *freeze*, contracts into *ω* and *φ*, as well as into *ου* and *οι*: infin. *ῥιγων* and *ῥιγουν*; subj. *ῥιγω* and *ῥιγοι*, etc. Monosyllable roots ending in *ε*- only take those contractions which issue in *ει*: thus, from *πλε-*, *sail*, is found *πλεω*, *I sail*, not *πλω*; but the 2 p. is regularly *πλεεις* for *πλεειω*.

275. *Future Tense-Form*.—From the future tense-form is deduced the future tense, active and middle. It is regularly made by the addition of $-(\epsilon)\sigma$ to the crude form of the verb; the ϵ is usually dropped: as, $\lambda\nu$ -, *loosen*; $\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ -, *shall loosen*. The future is thus formed in all words ending in vowels or mute consonants. The gutturals combine with σ to make ξ ; the labials to make ψ ; the dentals and σ are rejected before it (§§ 39, 40): as, $\alpha\gamma$ -, *lead*; $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, *write*; $\alpha\delta$ -, *sing*; $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, *pour*; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *complete*: future T. F. $\alpha\xi$ -, $\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ -, $\alpha\sigma$ -, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$ - (§ 41), $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -.

276. The σ of the future is generally added to the crude form of the verb: thus, $\tau\upsilon\pi$ -, *beat*; $\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa$ -, *watch*; $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, *tell*, the increased forms of which are $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ -, $\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma$ -, $\phi\rho\alpha\zeta$ -, have in the future $\tau\upsilon\psi$ -, $\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\xi$ -, $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma$ -. But in those verbs (Class II.) which end in mutes, and make their increased forms by lengthening the radical vowel, and in some others, the future is made from the increased form: thus, $\lambda\tilde{\iota}\pi$ -, *leave*, I. F. $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ -, future T. F. $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi$ -, not $\lambda\iota\psi$ -; $\lambda\alpha\beta$ -, *take*, I. F. $\lambda\eta\beta$ - and $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta$ -*av*-, future T. F. $\lambda\eta\psi$ - (Ion. $\lambda\alpha\mu\psi$ -).

277. Verbs ending in a vowel have the vowel lengthened before σ of the future; a becomes \bar{a} if ϵ , ι , or ρ precede, otherwise η : thus C. F. $\delta\rho a$ -, *do*; ϵa -, *allow*; $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu a$ -, *honour*; $\pi o\epsilon i$ -, *make*; $\delta o\upsilon\lambda o$ -, *enslave*; $\lambda\nu$ -, *loosen*: future T. F. $\delta\rho\alpha\sigma$ -, $\epsilon\bar{a}\sigma$ -, $\tau\bar{\iota}\mu\eta\sigma$ -, $\pi o\iota\eta\sigma$ -, $\delta o\upsilon\lambda\omega\sigma$ -, $\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ -. There are some exceptions to this rule; but of these the greater number are apparent only, a final consonant (σ or δ) having been lost between the vowel of the root and the future σ : thus, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon(\sigma)$ -, *complete*, future $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ - (§ 279).

278. Verbs ending in λ , μ , ν , ρ , originally retained the old form of the future, $\epsilon\sigma$: as, $\beta\alpha\lambda$ -, *throw*, future T. F. $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, not $\beta\alpha\lambda\sigma$ -; σ was then omitted (§ 48), and, in Attic. contraction ensued of ϵ with the vowels of the person-endings: $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$ -, *ward off*; $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$ -, *announce*; $\nu\epsilon\mu$ -, *distribute*; $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$ -, *destroy*: future T. F. $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon$ -, $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -, $\nu\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -, $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ -, for $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -, etc. Three verbs, $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ -, *drive to land*; $\kappa\tilde{\upsilon}\rho$ -, *meet*; $\omicron\rho$ -, *rouse*, form the future in σ without ϵ — $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\sigma$ -, $\kappa\upsilon\rho\sigma$ -, $\omicron\rho\sigma$ -.

279. *Attic Future*.—Many verbs ending in $\tilde{a}\delta$ and $\tilde{i}\delta$, whose futures end in $\tilde{a}\sigma$ and $\tilde{i}\sigma$, and others which exhibit in the future σ preceded by a short vowel, frequently throw out σ (§ 48); contraction then ensues of \tilde{a} or ϵ with the person-endings,

according to the usual rules: thus, εἰς-, *drive*; τελε(σ)-, *complete*: future T. F. εἰς-, τελεσ-; 1 p. pl. εἰσόμεν (εἰλαόμεν), εἰλωμεν, τελεσόμεν (τελεομεν), τελούμεν. Between ι and the person-endings the original ε was retained, and then contracted: κομῖδ-, *convey*, fut. 1 p. pl. κομῖσόμεν, or κομιομεν (not κομιομεν). This form is called the *Attic future*.

Other irregularities, affecting individual verbs, will be noticed in the tables, or found in dictionaries.

280. The person-endings of the future tense are, in the indicative, the same as those of the present-imperfect; in the subjunctive (opt.), as those of the past-imperfect. There is no future of the imperative. In the infinitive and participle the endings are those of the imperfect.

281. In the active and middle there exist no special forms for the future-indefinite, the simple future in σ being indefinite in verbs of an *active*, imperfect only in verbs of a *static* signification (§ 231). Thus, λῦσω, *I shall loosen*, is indefinite; σῴησω, *I shall be silent*, is imperfect: ἀρξω is either indefinite, *I shall obtain the command*, or imperfect, *I shall exercise rule*. But the passive voice possesses a distinct future-indefinite (§ 331), and the simple future in σ is used only as a future-imperfect: this future is, consequently, much more frequently found with the middle, than with the passive signification; and hence it is usually called the *future middle*. It is, however, no less a tense of the passive voice than the corresponding forms of the present and past imperfect, and is always employed when its peculiar shade of meaning is required.*

282. The future middle is often found with an active signification, especially in verbs expressing some act of the body ending in oneself, so that a reflective form is reasonable: as, ἄκου-, *hear*; ἀδ-, *sing*; βαδιδ-, *walk*: futures, ἄκουσομαι, *I shall hear*; ἀσομαι, *I shall sing*; βαδιουμαι, *I shall walk*.

283. For the future perfect, see §§ 308, 309.

284. *Perfect Tenses*.—From the perfect tense-form are made the present and past perfect tenses of the active middle and passive, and the future perfect (sometimes called the third future), which is for the most part confined to the middle and passive.

* As in Soph. Phil. 48, *καὶ φυλαξεται σιγῆος*, which Schneidewin interprets by *ἐν φυλακῇ ἔσται*.

285. The leading characteristic of the perfect tenses is the reduplication, which consists in prefixing to the root its initial consonant followed by the vowel ϵ . In verbs compounded with prepositions the reduplication is inserted between the preposition and the root: as, $\lambda\upsilon$ -, *loosen*, perfect T.F. $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$ -; but $\epsilon\kappa\lambda\upsilon$ -, perfect T.F. $\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$ -.

The reduplication is retained through all the moods, and in the participles.

286. In forming the reduplication the following rules are to be observed:—

a. If the C. F. of the verb begin with an aspirated consonant, the corresponding *tenuis* is substituted in the reduplication (§ 44): as, $\chi\omega\rho\epsilon$ -, *give place*; $\theta\nu$ -, *sacrifice*; $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, *tell*: perfect T.F. $\kappa\epsilon\chi\omega\rho\eta$ -, $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu$ -, $\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -.

b. If the C. F. of the verb begin with two consonants (not a mute and liquid), or with a double consonant, or with ρ , the syllabic augment (ϵ) is prefixed instead of the reduplication (ρ being at the same time doubled*): $\rho\alpha\gamma$ -, *break*; $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$ -, *send*; $\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon$ -, *seek*; perfect T.F. $\epsilon\rho\rho\omega\gamma$ -, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$ -, $\epsilon\zeta\eta\tau\eta$ -. But $\kappa\tau\alpha$ -(m.), *acquire*; $\mu\nu\alpha$ -(m.), *remember*; and $\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, *stand*, make $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta$ -, $\mu\epsilon\mu\nu\eta$ -, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta$ - for ($\sigma\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ -).

c. If the C. F. of the verb begin with a mute followed by a liquid, the mute only appears in the reduplication: as, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, *write*; $\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma$ -, *strike*; $\pi\nu\epsilon\phi$ -, *breathe*: perfect T.F. $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\eta\gamma$ -, $\pi\epsilon\pi\nu\epsilon\nu$ -. But verbs beginning with $\gamma\nu$ take the augment only; verbs beginning with $\beta\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, have both formations (§ 60, b.).

287. Words beginning with a vowel have the initial vowel lengthened, as in the case of the temporal augment: as, $\sigma\rho\theta\sigma$ -, *straighten*, perfect T.F. $\omega\rho\theta\omega$ -.

288. Some verbs beginning with α , ϵ , or σ , take, however, instead of this augmented vowel, what is termed the Attic reduplication, which consists in a repetition of the first syllable of the root, the original initial vowel being lengthened: as,

* The ground of this peculiarity appears to be that initial ρ had been, in the old language, almost always preceded by F ; hence the perfects of verbs beginning with ρ were only entitled to the augment, and when F was removed ρ was doubled. Compare $\rho\alpha\gamma$ -, with Latin *frāg*-, $\rho\acute{\iota}\phi$ -, *throw*; $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\sigma$ -, *make to strike root*; $\rho\epsilon\gamma$ -, *work*, with the German *werfen*, *Wurzel*, *Werk*: $\phi\rho\eta\zeta\iota$ -, for $\rho\eta\zeta\iota$ -, *breaking*, is cited by a grammarian from Alcæus. (Ahrens.)

ἄκου- (ἄκοφ-), *hear*; ἐλύθ-, *come*; ορύχ-, *dig*: perfect T. F. ἄκκο-, ἐληλύθ-, ορωρύχ-.

289. The verbs ἄλο-, *be taken*; ἄγ-, *break*; ἰκ-, *seem*; ἐθ- (or ἥθ-), *be accustomed*; ἄν-οιγ-, *open*, which originally began with *φ*, have in their perfect, ἐάλω-, εἶγ-, εοικ-, εἰωθ- (and εωθ-), ἄν-εφγ- (from *φε*ἄλω-, etc.).

Other irregularities will be noticed in the *Tables of Principal Parts*.

290. *Perfect Active Tense-Form*.—In the older stage of the language a perfect active was seldom formed from any other than root-verbs. If the root ended in a vowel, *κ* was inserted between that vowel and the person-endings. In Attic Greek, however, the formation of a perfect active was extended to all classes of verbs, and the insertion of *κ* became a leading feature of the tense, the older and simpler form of the tense being retained only in root-verbs. Thus of the perfect active two forms are to be distinguished, the older, or (so called) 2nd perfect, and the more recent, or 1st perfect. The 2 perf., again, is sometimes called the *strong*, and the 1 perf. the *weak* form of the tense.

291. *Older, or Second, Perfect*.—The 2 perf. is much the less frequent form of the tense. It is formed immediately from the C. F. of the verb, but the following vowel-changes must be attended to: *ᾱ* is lengthened into *ā* after *ρ*, otherwise into *η*; as, κᾱῖγ-, *cry out*; πᾱῖγ-, *strike*; perfect T. F. κεκᾱῖγ-, πεπληγ-; but ῥᾱῖγ-, *break*, has ἐρῶωγ-: *ε* becomes *ο*; as, γεν-, *become*, perf. T. F. γεγον-. Verbs of class II. *a*. generally use the increased form in the perfect, as in the future, *ει* becoming *οι*; as, λῖπ- (λείπ-), *leave*; φύγ- (φευγ-), *flee*: perf. T. F. λελοιπ-, πεφευγ-.

292. *First Perfect*.—The 1 perf. tense-form is made by adding *κ* to the reduplicated root: as, λυ-, *loosen*, perf. T. F. λελύκ-. The final vowel of pure verbs is regularly lengthened before *κ*, as before *σ* of the future.

293. In words ending in any of the guttural or labial mutes *κ* is not added, but the final mute is aspirated instead: as, βλάβ-, *thwart, hurt*; κοπ-, *cut*; ἄγ-, *lead*; φύλακ-, *watch*: 1 perf. T. F. βεβλάβ-, κεκοφ-, ἤχ-, πεφύλαχ-: *φ* and *χ*, of course, undergo no change,—γράφ-, *write*, 1 perf. T. F. γεγράφ-. Three verbs, πεμπ-, *send*; τρεπ-, *turn*; κλεπ-, *steal*, change *ε* into *ο* in the 1 perf., πεπομφ-, τετροφ- (also τετράφ-), κεκλοφ-.

294. The dental mutes go out before *κ*: as, φράδ-, *tell*; πιθ- (πειθ-) *persuade*: 1 perf. T. F. πεφράκ-, πεπεικ-.

295. Monosyllabic words ending in λ, ν, or ρ, and having ε as their radical vowel, change this ε into α in the 1 perf. : as, στέλ-, *send*; φθερ-, *destroy* : 1 perf. T. F. εσταλκ-, εφθαρκ- : final ν is often thrown out : * τεν-, *stretch*; κρίν-, *judge*: perf. T. F. τετᾱκ-, κεκριῖκ-. The perfects of βᾱλ-, *throw*; κᾱμ-, *toil*; τεμ-, *cut*; θᾱν-, *die*, suffer transposition of the vowel, which is then lengthened, βεβληκ-, κεκμηκ-, τετμηκ-, τεθυηκ- (*metathesis*).†

296. From some verbs both forms of the perfect are made. The 1 perf. is then usually transitive, the 2 perf. intransitive : the 2 perf. of some verbs is intransitive even when no 1 perf. is found.

297. The person-endings of the present perfect of the indic. active are attached by means of a connecting vowel α : the 1 p. sing. takes no suffix, the final ῖ is dropped in the 2 and 3 pp. sing., and in the 3 p. ᾱ becomes ε, ν (for τ) being retained before vowels and the longer stops : in the 3 p. plur. -αντί becomes -ᾱσῖ.

298. The person-endings of the past-perfect indic. active are those of the historical tenses, but these are attached to the tense-form by means of the diphthong ει.‡ In the 3 p. plur. the ending is -σᾱν, and the connecting vowel ε, not ει. In the older Attic the forms of the singular end in -η, -ης, -ει(ν), contracted from the earlier Ionic -εᾱ, -εᾱς, -εε(ν); and ε seems to have been used rather than ει in the 1 and 2 pp. plur.

299. In the past-perf. indic. the augment is prefixed to the

* Final ν of these roots disappears also in other forms, and should rather be regarded as foreign to the root.

† It has also been proposed to explain these forms as derived, by syncope, from βεβᾱληκ-, etc. (§ 46, n.).

‡ Such is the usual explanation of the syllables ᾱ and ει in the perfect tenses of the active. It has been argued, however, with much probability that these vowels are rather integral elements of the tenses in question, corresponding to that element which in the Latin stands between the sibilated (or other) perfect tense-form and the person-endings, and perhaps representing the verb *be*. Thus, ἵστηκ-η or ἵστηκ-εα (i. e. ἵστηκ-εσ-α?), *I had stationed myself*, will answer to *stet-ēra-m*, ἵστηκ-ης or ἵστηκ-εα-ς to *stet-ēra-s*, ἵστηκ-εσα-ν to *stet-ēra-nt*, etc. The 1 person suffix, which is wanting to the form in -η, is seen in the common ἵστηκειν. This view will be found consistent with that presented in § 337, n.; ἵστα-σᾱν, *they were placing*, ἵστηκ-εσᾱ-ν, *they were from placing* (themselves). Key, *Lat. Gr.* § 475, n.

reduplicated root ; it is, however, very frequently omitted in Attic Greek.

300. In the subjunctive the perfect (present and past) has the same endings as the imperfect. In the past-perfect the endings -οιη, -οιης, -οιη, are preferred for the singular, as in contract verbs.

301 The imperative of the perf. act. is only found in a few isolated forms, almost exclusively of verbs whose perf. is used as a new present ; the old ending of the 2 sing. in *θι* is preferred : as, *ἑστᾶθι*, *stand!* *τεθνᾶθι*, *die!* *τεθνᾶτω*, *let him die* ; *κεκραχθι*, *shout!* *γέγωνε*, *speak!*

302. The ending of the infinitive is -*εναι* (for -*μεναι**) ; the C. F. of the participle ends in -*οτ* (m. and n. ; -*υια*, f.). For the declension see § 153.

303. *Perfect Middle and Passive*.—The present and past perfect tenses of the mid. and pass. are formed by adding to the reduplicated T. F. the same person-endings as in the imperfect tenses, but without any connecting vowel : thus, λν-, *loosen*, perfect T. F. λελν-, 1 p. perf. indic. mid. λελῦμαι, 2 p. λελῦσαι, etc. : past perf. indic. ἐλελῦμην, etc. : infin. λελυσθαι, partic. λελῦμενο-.

304. The perfect tenses of the subjunctive are formed by means of the perf. partic. passive and the corresponding mood of εσ-, *be*†

305. The same rules apply on the lengthening of the final vowel of contract verbs as in the 1 perf. active. In like manner ε of monosyllabic roots ending in λ, ν, ρ, passes into α : τρεφ- (*θρεφ*-), *nourish* ; τρεπ-, *turn* ; and στρεφ-, *twist*, also change ε into α in the perf. passive : as, τεθραμμαι, *I have been nourished*, τετραμμαι, *εστραμμαι*.

306. As the person-endings begin with consonants, in annexing these to roots ending in a consonant various changes become necessary :—

a. Before μ (§ 38),

	C. F.	1 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes γ	πλεκ-, <i>plait</i> ,	πεπλεγμαι.
dental	σ : πιθ- (<i>πειθ</i> -), <i>persuade</i> ,	πεπεισμαι.
labial	μ : γραφ-, <i>write</i> ,	γεγραμμαι.

* The fuller suffix is seen in the Epic forms *ἑσταῖμεναι* and *ἑσταῖμεν*. *ιδμεναι* and *ιδμεν*.

† From *κρα*- (m.), *acquire*, and a very few other verbs, are formed *κεκτωμαι*, *κεκτῆμην* (also -*φμην*), etc.

Roots ending in γγ, γχ, μπ, lose γ and μ before those endings which begin with μ: as, σφιγγ-, *squeeze*; καμπ-, *bend*; 1 p. perf. pas. εσφιγγμαι, not εσφιγγμαι; κεκαμμαι, not κεκαμμαι. N before μ generally becomes σ, sometimes μ. Those verbs which drop final ν in the perfect active (§ 295), drop it in the passive also.

b. Before σ (§§ 39, 40),

	C. F.	2 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-, <i>array</i> ,	τεταξαι (κσ).
dental is dropped:	πῖθ-,	πεπεισαι.
labial becomes π:	γρᾶφ-,	γεγραψαι (πσ).

c. Before τ (§§ 36, 37),

	C. F.	3 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-,	τετακται.
dental	σ: πῖθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial	π: γρᾶφ-,	γεγραπται.

d. σ of σθ is dropped when a consonant immediately precedes, the preceding consonant being subjected to the usual laws (§ 48): as, τεταχθε, βεβλαφθαι, for τεταγσθε, βεβλασθαι.

e. The endings of the 3 p. plur., -νται and -ντο, cannot be pronounced after roots ending in a consonant. Sometimes the Ionic endings, -ᾶται, -ᾶτο, are substituted, before which γ, κ, β, π, are aspirated: as, C. F. τᾶγ-, τετᾶχᾶται, *they have been arrayed*. More frequently a circumlocution is employed of the perf. part. with the 3 p. plur. of the pres. and past tenses of εσ-, *be*: as, πεπεισμενοι (or -μεναι) εἰσῆ, *they have been persuaded*; π. ησᾶν, *they had been persuaded*.

307. In many verbs ending with a vowel, σ appears to be inserted before μ and τ in the perfect passive: as, C. F. τελε-, *complete*; σπα-, *draw*; ἄκου-, *hear*: perf. pass. τετελεσμαι, εσπασται, ηκουσμεθα. In most of these cases, especially when the preceding vowel is short, it will be found that the σ is rather part of the root, and has disappeared from it in other forms of the verb, or represents some other consonant which has so disappeared (§ 270).

308. *Future Perfect (3rd Future), Mid. and Pass.*—This tense adds σ to the perfect T. F., and takes the person-endings of the principal tenses (-ομαι, etc.): as, C. F. λυ-, *loosen*; πρᾶγ-, *do*: 1 p. fut. perf. λελύσσομαι, πεπραξομαι. This tense is not formed from verbs whose C. F. ends in a liquid.

309. Two instances only occur of a future-perfect in the active, and these are from verbs whose perfects have acquired the force of a new present : ἐσθῆξ-, *shall stand* ; τεθνήξ-, *shall be dead*. In other cases, when a fut.-perf. is required in the active, it is formed by means of the perf. part. and the future of εσ-, *be* : λελύκως (-κυῖα) εσομαι, *I shall have loosened*.

310. *Aorist (or Indefinite) Tenses*.—The indicative mood possesses no special form for the present-indefinite, *I strike* : in the few instances in which this tense is required the past-indefinite is generally employed. Hence by the term *aorist* the *past-indefinite* is usually meant, unless the contrary is specified : yet the subjunctive contains distinct forms for the present and past indef. ; the aorist imperative is, of course, present ; and the infinitive of the aorist, as of the other tenses, is either present or past : the aorist participle, like the aorist indicative, is almost exclusively a past-indefinite. The passive voice has a future-indefinite throughout.

310.* Of the Aorist Tense, as of the Perfect, there are two distinct forms : the older form, commonly called the *Second Aorist* ; and the more recent, commonly called the *First Aorist* : the 2 aor. is sometimes termed the *strong* form of the tense, and the 1 aor. the *weak* form. These tenses are identical in meaning, and are seldom both formed from the same verb, or (if formed from the same verb) both in use at the same period. See, however, § 323.

311. The middle aorists have not, like the imperfect tenses of the middle, the signification of the passive as well : thus, ἐνψάμην (1 aor. mid.) is only *I struck myself*, not *I was struck*. The passive voice possesses a distinct form for the aorist, as it does for the future-indefinite.

312. The aorists, first and second, take the augment in the indicative.

313. *Older, or Second Aorist Tense-Form*.—From the 2 aor. tense-form is deduced the 2 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is the pure crude form of the verb.

314. In many verbs having ε for their radical vowel, this ε passes into α in the 2 aor. : as, ἔπει-, *turn*, 2 aor. T.F. ἔπα-, or, with the augment, ἐπα-. The 2 aor. of ἄγ-, *lead*, ἄγαγ-, and a few other 2 aorists which are only used in poetry, are formed by reduplication.

315. The inflexion of the 2 aor., active and middle, is the same as that of the imperfect in all the moods.

316. The 2 aor. is for the most part only found in verbs which have an increased form different from the pure crude form. Hence it is (with a few exceptions, § 332) not found in vowel-verbs.

317. *First Aorist Tense-Form.*—From the 1 aor. tense-form is deduced the 1 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is made by the addition of the syllable *σα* to the crude form of the verb: C.F. λυ-, γράφ-, τελε(σ)-, 1 aor. T.F. ἐλύσα-, ἐγράψα-, ἐτέλεσα-. The remarks in § 275, etc., on the modification of consonants and vowels before *σ* of the future, apply equally to this tense.

318. Words ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ, which form the future without *σ*, also reject *σ* in the 1 aor. The radical vowel is lengthened in compensation: *ä* becomes *ā* after ε, ι, or ρ, otherwise η; ε becomes ει; *ĩ* and *ũ* become *ĩ* and *ũ*. Observe, however, that ᾱρ-, *raise*, and ᾱλ- (m.), *leap*, though presenting η in the 1 aor. indic. by virtue of the augment, have *ā*, not η, in the other moods. A few other verbs have *ā* for η even in Attic, as κερδᾶν-, *gain*; κοιλᾶν-, *make hollow*; λευκᾶν-, *whiten*; οργᾶν-, *make angry*: 1 aor. T. F. (with the augment) ἐλευκᾶνα-, ἐκερδᾶνα-, ἐκοιλᾶνα-, ὠργᾶνα-. Some verbs, as σημᾶν-, *shew*; καθᾶρ-, *cleanse*; τετρᾶν-, *bore*; and μιᾶν-, *pollute*, vary between *ā* and η, ἐσημηνα- and ἐσημᾶνα-, etc. The four verbs ᾱρ-, *fit*, κελ-, *κῦρ*-, ὀρ- (§ 278), and κεντ- *egoad*, make the 1 aor. regularly in σα, ἦρσα-, ἐκელσα-, ἐκερσα-, ὠρσα-, ἐκενσα-: μᾶχ- (m.), *fight*, and a few other words insert ε before σ, ἐμάχεσάμην, *I fought*, etc.

319. In affixing the person-endings, observe that

In the 1 p. sing. indic. act. ν is not added: in the 3 p. α passes into ε, and ν is retained before vowels and the longer pauses, ἐτυψεν or ἐτυψε.

In the 2 p. sing. indic. mid. α(σ)ο becomes ω.

In the present tense of the subj. act. and mid. α of the tense-form is absorbed in ω and η of the endings; and in the past tense it combines with the mood-vowel ι to form αι.

In the 2 and 3 p. sing. and the 3 p. plural of the past subj. act. the forms of the Æolic aorist, -ειῖς, -ει(ν), -ειῖν, are preferred even in Attic.

The 2 p. sing. imperat. act. has a suffix ν, and α passes into ο: in the 2 p. sing. imperat. mid. ι is added for the person-ending.

320. In the infin. act. the mood-ending, the syllable *μεν* being dropped, coalesces with *a* of the tense-form into the diphthong *ai*. The infin. mid. ends, without change, in *-ασθα*.

The C. F. of the particip. in the active ends in *-αντ* (m. and n.; *-ᾶσα*, f.); in the middle in *-ᾶμενο* (m. and n.; *-ᾶμενα*, f.) For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

321. Three forms of the 1 aor. will be found to coincide exactly, the 3 p. sing. past subj. act., the infin. act., and the 2 p. sing. imper. mid. In accented Greek these forms are often distinguishable by a difference of accent.*

322. The 1 aor. is the form of the aorist tense for all verbs which cannot, (and for many which can), form the 2 aor. Hence it is found in all contract verbs, in most verbs ending in a liquid, and in all derived verbs.

323. From some verbs both forms of the aorist are made, the 1 aor. having a transitive, the 2 aor. an intransitive signification (§ 333).

324. *Aorists Passive*.—The aorist of the passive is made from a different tense-form from that employed in the active and middle. There are two forms of the tense, as in the other voices.

325. *Older, or Second Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 2 aor. is made by adding *ε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. As in the 2 aor. active, *ε* in monosyllabic roots is sometimes changed into *ᾶ*: C. F. *τῦπ-*, *strike*; *τρέφ-*, *nourish*: 2 aor. T. F. *τύπε-*, *τράφε-*; whence *ετύπην*, *I was struck*; *ετράφην*, *I was nourished*.

326. *First Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 1 aor. is made by adding *θε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. On the necessary changes of final consonants before *θ*, see §§ 36, 37. The final vowels of vowel-verbs are, with few exceptions, lengthened, as

* The 3 p. sing. of the aor. past subj. act. always has the acute accent on the penult., the inf. act. is always accented on the penult., with the circumflex *if the vowel be long*, the imper. mid. is accented (with the acute) on the antepenult. in a word of more than two syllables, but in a disyllable it will be identical with the inf. act.: thus, from the roots *βουλευ-*, *advise*; *τῦπ-*, *strike*; *πράγ-*, *do*; *καλ-*, *call*, we shall have

<i>Past subj. act.</i>	<i>Inf. act.</i>	<i>Imper. mid.</i>
<i>βουλεύσαι</i> (or <i>βουλεύσειε(ν)</i> , etc.)	<i>βουλεῦσαι</i>	<i>βούλευσαι.</i>
<i>τύψαι</i>	<i>τύψαι</i>	<i>τύψαι.</i>
<i>πράξαι</i>	<i>πᾶξαι</i>	<i>πᾶξαι.</i>
<i>καλέσαι</i>	<i>καλέσαι</i>	<i>κάλεσαι.</i>

before other consonant-suffixes : C. F. *πᾶγ*, *do* ; *τίμα*, *honour* : 1 aor. T. F. *πραχθε*, *τιμηθε* ; whence *επραχθη*, *it was done* ; *ετιμηθη*, *he was honoured*. As in the perfect passive, *σ* is sometimes inserted before *θ* in this tense, most frequently after short vowels, more rarely after long vowels or diphthongs. See, however, § 307.

327. The 2 aor. pass. is of much less frequent occurrence than the 1 aor. ; it is not found in derivative verbs, or in vowel-verbs, nor, with very few exceptions, is it found in verbs which have a 2 aor. in the active voice.

328. The person-endings of both passive aorists are the same as those of the 2 aor. active, except that in the 3 p. plur. indic. *-σαν* is used : they are added to the tense-form without any connecting vowel, *ε* of the T. F. being lengthened into *η* before those endings which begin with a single consonant : in the 3 p. sing. indic. *ε* becomes *η*, and *ν* is never added. In the indic. the augment is, of course, prefixed. In the 2 p. sing. imperative the old ending, *-θι*, is retained, and in the 1 aor. *-θηθι* becomes *-θητι* (§ 44).

329. In the present tenses of the subj., *ε* of the T. F. is contracted with the long vowels of the suffixes. In the past tenses this *ε* forms a diphthong with the mood-vowel *ι* : in the sing. of these tenses, and sometimes even in the dual and plur., the endings *-ην*, *-ης*, etc., are used instead of *-μι*, *-ς*, etc. (§ 245).

330. The termination of the infin. is *-ναι*, from the earlier *-μεναι** : of the participle, *-ντ* : 2 aor. T. F. *ῥῖπε*, infin. *ῥῖπηναι*, part. C. F. *ῥῖπεντ* (m. and n. ; *ῥῖπεισα*, f.). (§ 152.)

331. *Futures Indef. Passive* (1st and 2nd).—In addition to the simple future pass. (fut. imperf.) a future indef. is formed by adding *σ* to the unaugmented T. F. of the aorist ; *ε* of course becomes *η*. There are two forms of this tense, corresponding to the two forms of the aorist : C. F. *ῥῖπ*, *strike*, 2 fut. pass. T. F. *ῥῖπησ* ; C. F. *πᾶγ*, *do*, 1 fut. pass. T. F. *πραχθησ*. The person-endings are the same as those of the simple future. The fut.-indef. differs in meaning from the fut.-imperf. as the aorist (past-indef.) differs from the past-imperf.

332. It has been said (§ 316) that verbs ending in a vowel have no 2 aor. active. There are, however, a few verbs of this class, almost all of which are made in the imperfect tenses from

* The fuller form is seen in the Epic *φᾶννημεναι*, etc.

an increased form ending in a consonant, which have a 2 aor. active formed by addition of the several suffixes without a connecting vowel. The vowel of the root, if short, is lengthened in those forms in which a single consonant follows, but remains unchanged before *ι* in the past tenses of the subj., and before *ντ* in the partic. and 3 p. plur. imperat., as in these forms the syllable is already long; -*σᾶν* is the ending of the 3 p. pl. indic.; -*θι* of the 2 p. sing. imper.; -*ναι* of the infin.; and the nom. masc. of the partic. is made by adding *ς*. These aorists, therefore, agree in inflection with the 2 aor. passive, and it will be observed that they are all, with the doubtful exception of *εγνων*, intransitive.

If the C. F. end in *ο*, this vowel becomes *ω* in the present tenses subj., and absorbs the vowel of the suffix.

333. Some of these verbs have also a 1 aor. of the ordinary formation: in this case the 1 aor. is regularly transitive: e.g. C. F. *βα-*, *go*; *γνω-*, *have an opinion*; *δυ-*, *enter*; *στα-*, *stand*; *φν-*, *be born*: 2 aor. *εβην*, *I went*; *εγνων*, *I had an opinion, knew*; *εδυν*, *I entered*; *εστην*, *I stood*; *εφυν*, *I was born*: 1 aor. *εβησα*, *I caused to go*; *ἄν-εγνωσα*, *I caused change of opinion, persuaded*; *κατ-εδυσα*, *I caused to sink*; *εστησα*, *I caused to stand*; *εφυσα*, *I produced, begat*. Of *δυ-*, *στα-*, and *φν-*, the imperfect tenses, pres. and past, and the simple future are, like the 1 aor., transitive, the perfect tenses, like the 2 aor., intransitive.

334. In the following tables a type of each of the leading varieties of inflection found under the First Conjugation is presented at one view. The verb *λυ-*, *loosen*, has been adopted for a standard, as its crude form undergoes no change in the imperfect tenses, and as it, ending in the weak vowel *υ* (§ 32), everywhere exhibits the various suffixes unaffected by any collision either of consonants or of vowels, so that the suffix and root are always seen distinct and entire. It has not, however, been thought necessary to conjugate every verb with equal fullness in every tense: the contract verbs, for instance, which are given each at full length in the imperfect tenses, are thrown into one column in the future, as their endings are now the same as those of the standard, *λυ-*; while the liquid verb *αγγελ-*, which in the former tenses was ranged with the mute verbs, receives in the future a column to itself, since its endings are here peculiar.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λιπ-, τῷπ-, πᾶγ-, φῥᾶδ-, ἀγγέλ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φραζ-, ἀγγέλλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ω λυ-εις λυ-ει D.2. λυ-ε-τον λυ-ε-των P. λυ-ο-μεν λυ-ε-τε λυ-ουσι(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρᾶσσ-ω, φραζ-ω, ἀγγέλλ-ω, } -εις, -ει, etc.
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-ν ε-λυ-ε-ς ε-λυ-ε-(ν) D.2. ε-λυ-ε-των ε-λυ-ε-την P. ε-λυ-ο-μεν ε-λυ-ε-τε ε-λυ-ο-ν	ελειπ-ον, ετυπτ-ον, επρᾶσσ-ον, εφραζ-ον, ηγγέλλ-ον, } -ες, -ε(ν), etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω λυ-ῃς λυ-ῃ D.2. λυ-ῃ-τον λυ-ῃ-των P. λυ-ω-μεν λυ-ῃ-τε λυ-ω-σί(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρᾶσσ-ω, φραζ-ω, ἀγγέλλ-ω, } -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μῖ λυ-οι-ς λυ-οι D.2. λυ-οι-τον λυ-οι-την P. λυ-οι-μεν λυ-οι-τε λυ-οι-εν	λειπ-οιμῖ, τυπτ-οιμῖ, πρᾶσσ-οιμῖ, φραζ-οιμῖ, ἀγγέλλ-οιμῖ, } -οις, -οι, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λυ-ε λυ-ε-τω D.2. λυ-ε-των λυ-ε-των P.2. λυ-ε-τε λυ-ο-ντων or λυ-ε-τωσᾶν	λειπ-ε, τυπτ-ε, πρᾶσσ-ε, φραζ-ε, ἀγγέλλ-ε, } -ετω, etc.	
PARTI- INFIN- ITIVE.	λυ-ειν	λειπειν, τυπτειν, πρᾶσσειν, φραζειν, ἀγγέλλειν	
PARTI- CIPLE.	λυ-ο-ντ-	λειποντ-, τυπτοντ-, πρᾶσσοντ-, φραζοντ-, ἀγγέλλοντ-	

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Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λίπ-, τύπ-, πᾶγ-, φράδ-, ἀγγέλ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φράζ-, ἀγγέλλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ο-μαι λυ-γ, or λυ-ει λυ-ε-ται D. λυ-ο-μεθον λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθον P. λυ-ο-μεθᾶ λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ο-νται	λειπ-ομαι, τυπτ-ομαι, πρᾶσσ-ομαι, φράζ-ομαι, ἀγγέλλ-ομαι, } -γ (ει), -εται, etc.
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-μην ε-λυ-ου ε-λυ-ε-το D. ε-λυ-ο-μεθον ε-λυ-ε-σθον ε-λυ-ε-σθην P. ε-λυ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λυ-ε-σθε ε-λυ-ο-ντο	ελειπ-ομην, ετυπτ-ομην, επρᾶσσ-ομην, εφράζ-ομην, ηγγέλλ-ομην, } -ου, -ετο, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω-μαι λυ-γ λυ-η-ται D. λυ-ω-μεθον λυ-η-σθον λυ-η-σθον P. λυ-ω-μεθᾶ λυ-η-σθε λυ-ω-νται	λειπ-ωμαι, τυπτ-ωμαι, πρᾶσσ-ωμαι, φράζ-ωμαι, ἀγγέλλ-ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc.
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μην λυ-οι-ο λυ-οι-το D. λυ-οι-μεθον λυ-οι-σθον λυ-οι-σθην P. λυ-οι-μεθᾶ λυ-οι-σθε λυ-οι-ντο	λειπ-οιμην, τυπτ-οιμην, πρᾶσσ-οιμην, φράζ-οιμην, ἀγγέλλ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λυ-ου λυ-ε-σθω D. 2. λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθων P. 2. λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ε-σθων or λυ-ε-σθωσᾶν	λειπ-ου, τυπτ-ου, πρᾶσσ-ου, φράζ-ου, ἀγγέλλ-ου, } -εσθω, etc.	
PART- INFIN- ITIVE.	λυ-ε-σθαι	λειπεσθαι, τυπτεσθαι, πρᾶσσεσθαι, φράζεσθαι, ἀγγελλεσθαι	τιμα-ομαι
PART- CIPLE.	λυ-ο-μενο-	λειπομενο-, τυπτομενο-, πρᾶσσομενο-, φραζομενο-, ἀγγελλομενο-	τιμα-ομε

<p>τιμα- honour.</p>	<p>αιτε- ask.</p>	<p>δουλο- enslave.</p>
<p>τιμαι φ (ει) εται ομεθον εσθον εσθον ομεθα εσθε ονται</p> <p>τιμωμαι τιμα τιμαται τιμωμεθον τιμασθον τιμασθον τιμασθον τιμωμεθα τιμασθε τιμωνται</p>	<p>αιτε-ομαι αιτε-γ (ει) αιτε-εται αιτε-ομεθον αιτε-εσθον αιτε-εσθον αιτε-ομεθα αιτε-εσθε αιτε-ονται</p> <p>αιτουμαι αιτη (ει) αιτειται αιτουμεθον αιτεισθον αιτεισθον αιτουμεθα αιτεισθε αιτουνται</p>	<p>δουλο-ομαι δουλο-γ (ει) δουλο-εται δουλο-ομεθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-ομεθα δουλο-εσθε δουλο-ονται</p> <p>δουλουμεθαι δουλοι δουλονται δουλουμεθον δουλουσθον δουλουσθον δουλουμεθα δουλουσθε δουλουνται</p>
<p>ομην ωφ ωτο ομεθον εσθον εσθον ομεθα εσθε ωνται</p> <p>ετιμωμην ετιμα ετιματο ετιμωμεθον ετιμασθον ετιμασθον ετιμασθον ετιμωμεθα ετιμασθε ετιμωντο</p>	<p>γτε-ομην γτε-ου γτε-ετο γτε-ομεθον γτε-εσθον γτε-εσθον γτε-ομεθα γτε-εσθε γτε-οντο</p> <p>γτουμην γτου γτειτο γτουμεθον γτεισθον γτεισθον γτουμεθα γτεισθε γτουντο</p>	<p>εδουλο-ομην εδουλο-ου εδουλο-ετο εδουλο-ομεθον εδουλο-εσθον εδουλο-εσθον εδουλο-ομεθα εδουλο-εσθε εδουλο-οντο</p> <p>εδουλουμεθαι εδουλου εδουλουτο εδουλουμεθον εδουλουσθον εδουλουσθον εδουλουμεθα εδουλουσθε εδουλουντο</p>
<p>ομαι φ ηται ομεθον εσθον εσθον ομεθα εσθε ωνται</p> <p>τιμωμαι τιμα τιμαται τιμωμεθον τιμασθον τιμασθον τιμωμεθα τιμασθε τιμωνται</p>	<p>αιτε-ομαι αιτε-η αιτε-ηται αιτε-ομεθον αιτε-εσθον αιτε-εσθον αιτε-ομεθα αιτε-εσθε αιτε-ωνται</p> <p>αιτωμαι αιτη αιτηται αιτωμεθον αιτησθον αιτησθον αιτωμεθα αιτησθε αιτωνται</p>	<p>δουλο-ομαι δουλο-η δουλο-ηται δουλο-ομεθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-ομεθα δουλο-εσθε δουλο-ωνται</p> <p>δουλωμαι δουλοι δουλωται δουλωμεθον δουλωσθον δουλωσθον δουλωμεθα δουλωσθε δουλωνται</p>
<p>οιμην οιο οιτο οιμεθον οισθον οισθον οιμεθα οισθε οιυντο</p> <p>τιμψμην τιμψο τιμψτο τιμψμεθον τιμψσθον τιμψσθον τιμψμεθα τιμψσθε τιμψυντο</p>	<p>αιτε-οιμην αιτε-οιο αιτε-οιτο αιτε-οιμεθον αιτε-οισθον αιτε-οισθον αιτε-οιμεθα αιτε-οισθε αιτε-οιυντο</p> <p>αιτοιμην αιτοιο αιτοιοτο αιτοιμεθον αιτοισθον αιτοισθον αιτοιμεθα αιτοισθε αιτοιυντο</p>	<p>δουλο-οιμην δουλο-οιο δουλο-οιτο δουλο-οιμεθον δουλο-οισθον δουλο-οισθον δουλο-οιμεθα δουλο-οισθε δουλο-οιυντο</p> <p>δουλοιμην δουλοιο δουλοιοτο δουλοιμεθον δουλοισθον δουλοισθον δουλοιμεθα δουλοισθε δουλοιντο</p>
<p>ου εσθω εσθον εσθων εσθε εσθων οτ εσθωσαν</p> <p>τιμω τιμασθω τιμασθον τιμασθων τιμασθε τιμασθων οτ τιμασθωσαν</p>	<p>αιτε-ου αιτε-εσθω αιτε-εσθον αιτε-εσθων αιτε-εσθε αιτε-εσθων οτ αιτε-εσθωσαν</p> <p>αιτου αιτεισθω αιτεισθον αιτεισθων αιτεισθε αιτεισθων οτ αιτεισθωσαν</p>	<p>δουλο-ου δουλο-εσθω δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθων δουλο-εσθε δουλο-εσθων οτ δουλο-εσθωσαν</p> <p>δουλου δουλουσθω δουλουσθον δουλουσθων δουλουσθε δουλουσθων οτ δουλουσθωσαν</p>
<p>εσθαι ομενο-</p> <p>τιμασθαι τιμωμενο-</p>	<p>αιτε-εσθαι αιτε-ομενο-</p> <p>αιτεισθαι αιτουμενο-</p>	<p>δουλο-εσθαι δουλο-ομενο-</p> <p>δουλουσθαι δουλουμενο-</p>

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λῖπ-, τῦπ-, πρᾶγ-, φραῖδ-, ἀγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φραζ-, ἀγγελλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ο-μαι λυ-γ, or λυ-ει λυ-ε-ται D. λυ-ο-μεθον λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθον P. λυ-ο-μεθᾶ λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ο-νται	λειπ-ομαι, τυπτ-ομαι, πρᾶσσ-ομαι, φραζ-ομαι, ἀγγελλ-ομαι, } -γ (ει), -εται, etc.
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-μην ε-λυ-ου ε-λυ-ε-το D. ε-λυ-ο-μεθον ε-λυ-ε-σθον ε-λυ-ε-σθην P. ε-λυ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λυ-ε-σθε ε-λυ-ο-ντο	ελειπ-ομην, ετυπτ-ομην, επρᾶσσ-ομην, εφραζ-ομην, ηγγελλ-ομην, } -ου, -ετο, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω-μαι λυ-γ λυ-η-ται D. λυ-ω-μεθον λυ-η-σθον λυ-η-σθον P. λυ-ω-μεθᾶ λυ-η-σθε λυ-ω-νται	λειπ-ωμαι, τυπτ-ωμαι, πρᾶσσ-ωμαι, φραζ-ωμαι, ἀγγελλ-ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc.
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μην λυ-οι-ο λυ-οι-το D. λυ-οι-μεθον λυ-οι-σθον λυ-οι-σθην P. λυ-οι-μεθᾶ λυ-οι-σθε λυ-οι-ντο	λειπ-οιμην, τυπτ-οιμην, πρᾶσσ-οιμην, φραζ-οιμην, ἀγγελλ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λυ-ου λυ-ε-σθω D. 2. λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθων P. 2. λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ε-σθων or λυ-ε-σθωσᾶν	λειπ-ου, τυπτ-ου, πρᾶσσ-ου, φραζ-ου, ἀγγελλ-ου, } -εσθω, etc.	
PARTI- INFIN- ITIVE.	λυ-ε-σθαι	λειπεσθαι, τυπτεσθαι, πρᾶσσεσθαι, φραζεσθαι, ἀγγελλεσθαι	τιμα-οι τιμα-οιο τιμα-ωτο τιμα-οιμ τιμα-οισ τιμα-οιμ τιμα-οιμ τιμα-οιμ τιμα-οιμ τιμα-οιμ
PARTI- CIPLE.	λυ-ο-μενο-	λειπομενο-, τυπτομενο-, πρᾶσσομενο-, φραζομενο-, ἀγγελλομενο-	τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι τιμα-οι

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λίπ-, τυπ-, πᾶγ-, φᾶδ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ- leave, strike, do, tell.
INDICATIVE.	S. λῦ-σ-ω λῦ-σ-εις λῦ-σ-ει D.2. λῦ-σ-ε-τον λῦ-σ-ε-τον P. λῦ-σ-ο-μεν λῦ-σ-ε-τε λῦ-σ-ουσὶ(ν)	λειψ-ω, τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φᾶσ-ω, } -εις, -ει, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE. (OPTATIVE).	S. λῦ-σ-οι-μὶ λῦ-σ-οι-ς λῦ-σ-οι D.2. λῦ-σ-οι-τον λῦ-σ-οι-την P. λῦ-σ-οι-μεν λῦ-σ-οι-τε λῦ-σ-οι-εν	λειψ-οιμὶ, τυψ-οιμὶ, πραξ-οιμὶ, φᾶσ-οιμὶ, } -οις, -οι, etc.
INFINITIVE.	λῦ-σ-ειν	λειψειν, τυψειν, πραξειν, φᾶσεν
PARTICIPLE.	λῦ-σ-οντ-	λειψοντ-, τυψοντ-, πραξοντ-, φᾶσοντ-

FUTURE TENSE.—MIDDLE

INDICATIVE.	S. λῦ-σ-ο-μαι λῦ-σ-ῃ (ει) λῦ-σ-ι ται D. λῦ-σ-ο-μεθον λῦ-σ-ε-σθον λῦ-σ-ε-σθον P. λῦ-σ-ο-μεθᾶ λῦ-σ-ε-σθε λῦ-σ-ο-νται	λειψ-ομαι, τυψ-ομαι, πραξ-ομαι, φᾶσ-ομαι, } -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE. (OPTATIVE).	S. λῦ-σ-οι-μην λῦ-σ-οι-ο λῦ-σ-οι-το D. λῦ-σ-οι-μεθον λῦ-σ-οι-σθον λῦ-σ-οι-σθην P. λῦ-σ-οι-μεθᾶ λῦ-σ-οι-σθε λῦ-σ-οι-ντο	λειψ-οιμην, τυψ-οιμην, πραξ-οιμην, φᾶσ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.
INFINITIVE.	λῦ-σ-ε-σθαι	λειψεσθαι, τυψεσθαι, πραξεσθαι, φᾶσεσθαι
PARTICIPLE.	λῦ-σ-ο-μενο-	λειψομενο-, τυψομενο-, πραξομενο-, φᾶσομενο-

	αγγελ-, αγγελλ-, (Liquid Future) announce.	τίμα-, honour,	αίτε-, ask,	δουλο-, enslave.
	αγγελε-ω αγγελω αγγελε-εις αγγελεις αγγελε-ει αγγελει αγγελε-ετον αγγελειτον αγγελε-ετον αγγελειτον αγγελε-ομεν αγγελουμεν αγγελε-ετε αγγελειτε αγγελε-ουσι(ν) αγγελουσι(ν)	τῖμησ-ω, αιτησ-ω, δουλωσ-ω,	} } }	-εις, -ει, etc. } } }
	αγγελε-οιην αγγελοιην αγγελε-οιης αγγελοιης αγγελε-οιη αγγελοιη αγγελε-οιτον αγγελοιτον αγγελε-οιτην αγγελοιτην αγγελε-οιμεν αγγελοιμεν αγγελε-οιτε αγγελοιτε αγγελε-οιεν αγγελοιεν	τῖμησ-οιμῖ, αιτησ-οιμῖ, δουλωσ-οιμῖ,	} } }	-οις, -οι, etc. } } }
	αγγελε-ειν αγγελειν	τίμησειν, αιτησειν, δουλωσειν		
	αγγελε-οντ- αγγελουντ-	τίμησонт-, αιτησонт-, δουλωσонт-		

	αγγελε-ομαι αγγελε-ῃ (ει) αγγελε-εται αγγελε-ομεθον αγγελε-εσθον αγγελε-εσθον αγγελε-ομεθᾶ αγγελε-εσθε αγγελε-ονται αγγελουμαι αγγελῃ (ει) αγγελειται αγγελουμεθον αγγελεισθον αγγελεισθον αγγελουμεθᾶ αγγελεισθε αγγελονται	τῖμησ-ομαι, αιτησ-ομαι, δουλωσ-ομαι,	} } }	-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc. } } }
	αγγελε-οιμην αγγελε-οιο αγγελε-οιτο αγγελε-οιμεθον αγγελε-οισθον αγγελε-οισθην αγγελε-οιμεθᾶ αγγελε-οισθε αγγελε-οιντο αγγελοιμην αγγελοιο αγγελοιτο αγγελοιμεθον αγγελοισθον αγγελοισθην αγγελοιμεθᾶ αγγελοισθε αγγελοιντο	τῖμησ-οιμην, αιτησ-οιμην, δουλωσ-οιμην,	} } }	-οιο, -οιτο, etc. } } }
	αγγελε-εσθαι αγγελεισθαι	τίμησεσθαι, αιτησεσθαι, δουλωσεσθαι		
	αγγελε-ομενο- αγγελουμενο-	τίμησομενο-, αιτησομενο-, δουλωσομενο-		

FIRST PERFECT		
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ-, πᾶγ-, φράδ-, γελ τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φράζ-, γελ strike, do, tell, thou
INDICATIVE.	Present-Perfect. S. λε-λύ-κά λε-λύ-κά-ς λε-λύ-κει-(ν) D.2. λε-λύ-κά-τον λε-λύ-κά-τον P. λε-λύ-κά-μεν λε-λύ-κά-τε λε-λύ-κάσι(ν)	τετύφ-ᾶ, πεπράχ-ᾶ, πεφράκ-ᾶ, ηγγέλκ-ᾶ, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} -\alpha\varsigma, -(ν) \text{ etc.}$
	Past-Perfect. S. ε-λε-λύ-κη or -κειν ε-λε-λύ-κης or -κεις ε-λε-λύ-κει D.2. ε-λε-λύ-κει-τον ε-λε-λύ-κει-την P. ε-λε-λύ-κει-μεν ε-λε-λύ-κει-τε ε-λε-λύ-κει-σαν	ετετύφ-η, -ειν, επεπράχ-η, -ειν, επεφράκ-η, -ειν, ηγγέλκ-η, -ειν, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} -ης \text{ or } -ειν, -ει,$
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCT.) λε-λύ-κω λε-λύ-κῃς etc. as in the Imperfect.	The Subjunctive Tense of with
	Post. (OPTATIVE). S. λε-λύ-κ-οι-ην $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -κ-οι-μι \\ -κ-οι-ς \\ -κ-οι \end{array} \right.$ λε-λύ-κ-οι-ης λε-λύ-κ-οι-η D.2. λε-λύ-κ-οι-τον λε-λύ-κ-οι-την P. λε-λύ-κ-οι-μεν λε-λύ-κ-οι-τε λε-λύ-κ-οι-εν	
IMPERATIVE.	(λε-λύ-κ-ε λε-λύ-κ-ετω) etc.	The Imperative of the
INFINITIVE.	λε-λύ-κ-εναι	τετύφεναι, πεπράχεναι, ηγγέλκεναι
PARTICIPLE.	λε-λύ-κ-οτ-	τετύφoτ-, πεπράχoτ-, ηγγέλκοτ-

		SECOND PERFECT.
εγγελλ- εγγελλ- announce.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.	λίπ-, πᾶγ- λείπ-, πρᾶσσ- leave, do.
ἦ etc.	τετίμηκ-ᾶ, ἤτηκ-ᾶ, } -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc. δέδουλωκ-ᾶ,	λε-λοιπ-ᾶ, πε-πᾶγ-ᾶ, } -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.
-ει, etc.	ετετίμηκ-η, -ειν, } ἤτηκ-η, } -ης or -εις, -ει, etc. -ειν, } εδεδουλωκ-η, -ειν, }	ε-λε-λοιπ-η, -ειν, } ε-πε-πᾶγ-η, } -ης or -εις, -ει, etc. -ειν, }

Verbs of the Perfect are also often made by combining the Perfect Participle with the corresponding forms of εσ-, be : thus—

Pres.-Perf. λελύκως ω, ἦς, ἦ
λελύκοτες ὤμεν, ἦτε, ὥσιν(ν)
Past-Perf. λελύκως εἶην, εἶης, εἶη
λελύκοτες εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶεν

Use of the Perfect is very seldom used in the Active Voice; see § 301.

τιμᾶμαι, κταί	τετίμηκεναι, ἤτηκεναι, δέδουλωκεναι	λε-λοιπ-εναι, πε-πᾶγ-εναι
τιμῶμαι, κώ	τετίμηκοτ-, ἤτηκοτ-, δέδουλωκοτ-	λε-λοιπ-οτ-, πε-πᾶγ-οτ-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ- τυπ- strike.	πράτ- πρασ- do.
INDICATIVE.	S. λε-λύ-μαι λε-λύ-σαι λε-λύ-ται D. λε-λύ-μεθον λε-λυ-σθον λε-λυ-σθον P. λε-λύ-μεθᾶ λε-λυ-σθε λε-λυ-νται	τετυμ-μαι τετυψαι τετυπ-ται τετυμ-μεθον τετυφ-θον τετυφ-θον τετυμ-μεθᾶ τετυφ-θε τετυμ-μενοι εισί(ν)	πεπραγ-μαι πεπραξαι πεπρακ-ται πεπραγ-μεθον πεπραχ-θον πεπραχ-θον πεπραγ-μεθᾶ πεπραχ-θε πεπραγ-μενοι εισί(ν)
	S. ε-λε-λύ-μην ε-λε-λύ-σο ε-λε-λύ-το D. ε-λε-λύ-μεθον ε-λε-λυ-σθον ε-λε-λυ-σθην P. ε-λε-λύ-μεθᾶ ε-λε-λυ-σθε ε-λε-λυ-ντο	ετετυμ-μην ετετυψο ετετυπ-το ετετυμ-μεθον ετετυφ-θον ετετυφ-θην ετετυμ-μεθᾶ ετετυφ-θε ετετυμ-μενοι ησαν	επεπραγ-μην επεπραξο επεπρακ-το επεπραγ-μεθον επεπραχ-θον επεπραχ-θην επεπραγ-μεθᾶ επεπραχ-θε επεπραγ-μενοι ησαν
	λε-λύ-σ-ο-μαι, etc. like Future Imperfect.	τετυψομαι, etc.	πεπραξομαι, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. λε-λύ-μενος ω, ης, η P. λε-λύ-μενοι ωμεν, ητε, ωσί(ν)	τετυμ-μενος ω, etc.	πεπραγ-μενος ω, etc.
	S. λε-λύ-μενος ειην, ειης, ειη P. λε-λύ-μενοι ειημεν, ειητε, ειεν	τετυμ-μενος ειην, etc.	πεπραγ-μενος ειην, etc.
	λε-λύ-σ-οι-μην, etc. like Future Imperfect.	τετυψοιμην, etc.	πεπραξοιμην, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λε-λύ-σο λε-λυ-σθω D. 2. λε-λυ-σθον λε-λυ-σθων P. 2. λε-λυ-σθε λε-λυ-σθων or λε-λυ-σθωσαν	τετυψο τετυφ-θω τετυφ-θον τετυφ-θων τετυφ-θε τετυφ-θων or τετυφ-θωσαν	πεπραξο πεπραχ-θω πεπραχ-θον πεπραχ-θων πεπραχ-θε πεπραχ-θων or πεπραχ-θωσαν
	λε-λυ-σθαι λε-λύ-σ-ε-σθαι	τετυφ-θαι τετυψεσθαι	πεπραχ-θαι πεπραξεσθαι
PARTI- CIPLE.	λε-λύ-μενο- λε-λύ-σ-ο-μενο-	τετυμ-μενο- τετυψομενο-	πεπραγ-μενο- πεπραξομενο-

	φράδ- φραζ- tell.	αγγελ- αγγελλ- announce.	τίμα-, αἰτέ-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.
σῖ(ν)	πεφρασ-μαι πεφρά-σαι πεφρασ-ται πεφρασ-μεθον πεφρα-σθον πεφρα-σθον πεφρασ-μεθᾶ πεφρα-σθε πεφρασ-μενοι εισί(ν)	ηγγελ-μαι ηγγελ-σαι ηγγελ-ται ηγγελ-μεθον ηγγελ-θον ηγγελ-θον ηγγελ-μεθᾶ ηγγελ-θε ηγγελ-μενοι εισί(ν)	τετίμη-μαι, } -σαι, -ται, etc. ἤτη-μαι, } (like λυ-). δεδουλω-μαι,
ῖσᾶν	επεφρασ-μην επεφρά-σο επεφρασ-το επεφρασ-μεθον επεφρα-σθον επεφρα-σθην επεφρασ-μεθᾶ επεφρα-σθε επεφρασ-μενοι ἦσᾶν	ηγγελ-μην ηγγελ-σο ηγγελ-το ηγγελ-μεθον ηγγελ-θον ηγγελ-θην ηγγελ-μεθᾶ ηγγελ-θε ηγγελ-μενοι ἦσᾶν	ετετίμη-μην, } -σο, -το, etc. ἤτη-μην, } (like λυ-). εδεδουλω-μην,
			τετίμησομαι, ἤτησομαι, δεδουλωσομαι, etc.
ω,	πεφρασ-μενος ω, etc.	ηγγελ-μενος ω, etc.	τετίμημενος } ἤτημενος } ω, ῖς, ῖ, etc. δεδουλωμενος }
ειην,	πεφρασ-μενος ειην, etc.	ηγγελ-μενος ειην, etc.	τετίμημενος } ἤτημενος } ειην, ειης, ειη, δεδουλωμενος } etc.
			τετίμησοιμην, ἤτησοιμην, δεδουλωσοιμην, etc.
ω	πεφρά-σο πεφρα-σθω πεφρα-σθον πεφρα-σθων πεφρα-σθε πεφρα-σθων οἱ πεφρα-σθωσᾶν	ηγγελ-σο ηγγελ-θω ηγγελ-θον ηγγελ-θων ηγγελ-θε ηγγελ-θων οἱ ηγγελ-θωσᾶν	τετίμη-σο, } ἤτη-σο, } -σθω, etc. δεδουλω-σο, } (like λυ-).
	πεφρα-σθαι	ηγγελ-θαι	τετίμησθαι, ἤτησθαι, δεδουλωσθαι τετίμησεσθαι, etc.
	πεφρασ-μενο-	ηγγελ-μενο-	τετίμημενο-, ἤτημενο-, δεδουλω- τετίμησομενο-, etc. [μενο-

AORIST TENSES

FIRST AORIST.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τυπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πραγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ-, φράζ-, tell.	φάσ-, φασ-, show.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λυ-σᾶ ε-λυ-σᾶ-ς ε-λυ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λυ-σᾶ-τον ε-λυ-σᾶ-την P. ε-λυ-σᾶ-μεν ε-λυ-σᾶ-τε ε-λυ-σᾶ-ν	ετυπ-ᾶ, επραξ-ᾶ, εφράσ-ᾶ,	} -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.		εφᾶσ-ᾶ, ηγγέλ-ᾶ ημᾶσ-ᾶ,
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λῦ-σ-ω λῦ-σ-ῃς λῦ-σ-ῃ D.2. λῦ-σ-ῃ-τον λῦ-σ-ῃ-των P. λῦ-σ-ω-μεν λῦ-σ-ῃ-τε λῦ-σ-ω-σῖ(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φράσ-ω,	} -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.	φησ-ω, αγγέλ-ω ἡμῶσ-αι,
		S. λῦ-σαι-μῖ λῦ-σαι-ς or λῦσειᾶς λῦ-σαι or λῦσειε(ν) D.2. λῦ-σαι-τον λῦ-σαι-την P. λῦ-σαι-μεν λῦ-σαι-τε λῦ-σαι-εν or λῦσεῖαν	τυψ-αιμῖ, πραξ-αιμῖ, φράσ-αιμῖ,		
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λῦ-σον λῦ-σᾶ-τω D.2. λῦ-σᾶ-τον λῦ-σᾶ-των P.2. λῦ-σᾶ-τε λῦ-σᾶ-ντων or λῦ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φράσ-ον,	} -ᾶτω, etc.		φησ-ον, αγγέλ-ο ἡμῶσ-ον
PARTI- INFIN- ITIVE.	λῦ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φράσαι			φησαι
PARTI- CIPLE.	λῦ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φράσαντ-			φησαντ-

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AORIST TENSES.

FIRST AORIST.

Greek C. F.
Increased Forms.
English.

λυ-
loosen.

τύπ-, πᾶγ-, φράδ-
τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φράζ-
strike, do, tell.

φᾶσ-, α-
φαίν-, σ-
show, a.

INDICATIVE.

S. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μην
ε-λύ-σω (σα-ο)
ε-λύ-σᾶ-το
D. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθον
ε-λύ-σα-σθον
ε-λύ-σα-σθην
P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθᾶ
ε-λύ-σα-σθε
ε-λύ-σα-ντο

ετυψ-ᾶμην, }
επραξ-ᾶμην, } -ω, -ᾶτο, etc.
εφράσ-ᾶμην, }

εφηγ-ᾶμην.
ηγγάλ-ᾶμην.
ἤμυν-ᾶμην.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.-Indef.
(SUBJUNCTIVE.)
Past-Indef.
(OPTATIVE.)

S. λύ-σ-ω-μαι
λύ-σ-ῃ
λύ-σ-ῃ-ται
D. λύ-σ-ω-μεθον
λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον
λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον
P. λύ-σ-ω-μεθᾶ
λύ-σ-ῃ-σθε
λύ-σ-ω-νται

τυψ-ωμαι, }
πραξ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ῃται, etc.
φράσ-ωμαι, }

φηγ-ωμαι,
αγγέλ-ωμαι,
ἤμυν-ωμαι,

S. λύ-σαι-μην
λύ-σαι-ο
λύ-σαι-το
D. λύ-σαι-μεθον
λύ-σαι-σθον
λύ-σαι-σθον
P. λύ-σαι-μεθᾶ
λύ-σαι-σθε
λύ-σαι-ντο

τυψ-αιμην, }
πραξ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc.
φράσ-αιμην, }

φηγ-αιμην,
αγγέλ-αιμην,
ἤμυν-αιμην,

IMPERATIVE.

S. 2. λύ-σαι
λύ-σα-σθω
D. 2. λύ-σα-σθον
λύ-σα-σθων
P. 2. λύ-σα-σθε
λύ-σα-σθων οἱ
λύ-σα-σθωσῶν

τυψ-αι, }
πραξ-αι, } -ασθω, etc.
φράσ-αι, }

φηγ-αι,
αγγέλ-αι,
ἤμυν-αι,

INFINITIVE.

λύ-σα-σθαι

τυψασθαι, πραξασθαι,
φράσασθαι

φηγασθαι,
ἤμυν-

PRINCIPLE.

λύ-σᾶ-μενο-

τυψαμενο-, πραξαμενο-,
φρασαμενο-

φηγαμενο-,
ἤμυν-

			SECOND AORIST.
α, αγγελ-, ἄμυν- α, αγγελλ-, ἄμυν- α, announce, ward off.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.	λίπ- λειπ- leave.	
ᾄμην, } ἄλ-ᾄμην, } -ω, -ᾄτο, etc. ᾄμην, }	εἰμίμησ-ᾄμην, } ἡτήσ-ᾄμην, } -ω, -ᾄτο, etc. ἐδούλωσ-ᾄμην, }	ε-λίπ-ο-μην ε-λίπ-ον (εο) ε-λίπ-ε-το ε-λίπ-ο-μεθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθην ε-λίπ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λίπ-ε-σθε ε-λίπ-ο-ντο	
ῥημαι, } ῥη-ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc. ῥηώμαι, }	τίμησ-ωμαι, } αἰτησ-ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc. δουλωσ-ωμαι, }	λίπ-ω-μαι λίπ-γ λίπ-η-ται λίπ-ω-μεθον λίπ-η-σθον λίπ-η-σθην λίπ-ω-μεθᾶ λίπ-η-σθε λίπ-ω-νται	
ῥησ-αίμην, } ῥησ-αίμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. ῥησ-αίμην, }	τίμησ-αίμην, } αἰτησ-αίμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. δουλωσ-αίμην, }	λίπ-οι-μην λίπ-οι-ο λίπ-οι-το λίπ-οι-μεθον λίπ-οι-σθον λίπ-οι-σθην λίπ-οι-μεθᾶ λίπ-οι-σθε λίπ-οι-ντο	
ῥησ-αι, } ῥησ-αι, } -ασθω, etc. ῥησ-αι, }	τίμησ-αι, } αἰτησ-αι, } -ασθω, etc. δουλωσ-αι, }	λίπ-ον (εο) λίπ-ε-σθω λίπ-ε-σθον λίπ-ε-σθων λίπ-ε-σθε λίπ-ε-σθων or λίπ-ε-σθωσᾶν	
ῥησασθαι, ἀγγειλᾶσθαι, ἄμύνασθαι	τίμησασθαι, αἰτησασθαι, δουλωσασθαι	λίπ-ε-σθαι	
ῥησάμενο-, ἀγγειλᾶμενο-, ἄμύνᾶμενο-	τίμησάμενο-, αἰτησάμενο-, δουλωσάμενο-	λίπ-ο-μενο-	

FIRST AORIST.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λείπ-, πᾶγ- λείπ-, πρᾶσσ-, leave, do, φράδ-, ἀγγέλ- φράζ-, ἀγγέλλω. tell, announce.	τίμα-, honour,
INDICATIVE.	S. εἰ-λύ-θη-ν εἰ-λύ-θη-ς εἰ-λύ-θη D.2. εἰ-λύ-θη-τον εἰ-λύ-θη-την P. εἰ-λύ-θη-μεν εἰ-λύ-θη-τε εἰ-λύ-θη-σάν	εἰ-λύ-θη-ν, εἰ-λύ-θη-την, εἰ-λύ-θη-μεν, εἰ-λύ-θη-τε, εἰ-λύ-θη-σάν.	τίμα-, τιμή-θη-ν, τιμή-θη-την, τιμή-θη-μεν, τιμή-θη-τε, τιμή-θη-σάν.
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-θω λύ-θῃς λύ-θῃ D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-την P. λύ-θω-μεν λύ-θη-τε λύ-θω-σιν(ν)	λύ-θω, λύ-θῃς, λύ-θῃ, λύ-θη-τον, λύ-θη-την, λύ-θω-μεν, λύ-θη-τε, λύ-θω-σιν(ν).
		S. λύ-θει-ν λύ-θει-ς λύ-θει D.2. λύ-θει-τον λύ-θει-την P. λύ-θει-μεν λύ-θει-τε λύ-θει-σάν	λύ-θει-ν, λύ-θει-ς, λύ-θει, λύ-θει-τον, λύ-θει-την, λύ-θει-μεν, λύ-θει-τε, λύ-θει-σάν.
	Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-θῆναι λυ-θῆναι λυ-θῆναι D.2. λυ-θῆναι-τον λυ-θῆναι-την P. λυ-θῆναι-μεν λυ-θῆναι-τε λυ-θῆναι-σάν	λυ-θῆναι, λυ-θῆναι-ς, λυ-θῆναι-τῃ, λυ-θῆναι-τον, λυ-θῆναι-την, λυ-θῆναι-μεν, λυ-θῆναι-τε, λυ-θῆναι-σάν.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λύ-θη-τι λύ-θη-τω D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-των P. 2. λύ-θη-τε λύ-θε-ντων or λύ-θη-τωσάν	λύ-θη-τι, λύ-θη-τω, λύ-θη-τον, λύ-θη-των, λύ-θη-τε, λύ-θε-ντων or λύ-θη-τωσάν.	τίμη-θη-ν, τίμη-θη-την, τίμη-θη-μεν, τίμη-θη-τε, τίμη-θη-σάν.
INFINITIVE.	λύ-θη-ναι	λείφθηναι, φρασθηναι, ἀγγελλθηναι	τίμη-θη-ναι, τιμή-θη-τηναι, τιμή-θη-μεναι, τιμή-θη-τεναι, τιμή-θη-σάναι.
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θε-ντ-	λείφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-, ἀγγελλθεντ-	τίμη-θεντ-, τιμή-θεντ-η, τιμή-θεντ-μεν, τιμή-θεντ-τε, τιμή-θεντ-σάν.

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.

INDIC.	S. λύ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λύ-θη-σ-ο-γ (ει) λύ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λείφθισ-ομαι, πραχθισ-ομαι, φρασθισ-ομαι, ἀγγελλθισ-ομαι,	τίμη-θη-σ-ο-μαι, τιμή-θη-σ-ο-γ (ει), τιμή-θη-σ-ε-ται, etc.
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λύ-θη-σ-οι-μην λύ-θη-σ-οι-ο λύ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λείφθισ-οιμην, πραχθισ-οιμην, φρασθισ-οιμην, ἀγγελλθισ-οιμην,	τίμη-θη-σ-οι-μην, τιμή-θη-σ-οι-ο, τιμή-θη-σ-οι-το, etc.
INFINITIVE.	λύ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λείφθισεσθαι, πραχθισεσθαι, φρασθισεσθαι, ἀγγελλθισεσθαι	τίμη-θη-σ-ε-σθαι, τιμή-θη-σ-ε-σθαι, τιμή-θη-σ-ε-σθαι, τιμή-θη-σ-ε-σθαι
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λείφθισομενο-, πραχθισομενο-, φρασθισομενο-, ἀγγελλθισομενο-	τίμη-θη-σ-ο-μενο-, τιμή-θη-σ-ο-μενο-, τιμή-θη-σ-ο-μενο-, τιμή-θη-σ-ο-μενο-

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<p>τίμα-, αιτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.</p>	<p>τύπ- τυπτ- strike.</p>	<p>βα- βαιν- go.</p>
<p>τιμη-θην, } τη-θην. } -θης, -θη, etc. δουλω-θην,</p>	<p>ε-τύπ-η-ν ε-τύπ-η-ς ε-τύπ-η ε-τύπ-η-τον ε-τύπ-η-την ε-τύπ-η-μεν ε-τύπ-η-τε ε-τύπ η-σάν</p>	<p>ε-βη-ν ε-βη-ς ε-βη ε-βη-τον ε-βη-την ε-βη μεν ε-βη-τε ε-βη-σάν</p>
<p>τιμη-θω, } ετη-θω, } -θης, -θγ, etc. ουλω-θω,</p>	<p>τύπ-ω τύπ-ης τύπ-η τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-τον τύπ-ω-μεν τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ω-σι(ν)</p>	<p>βω βγς βγ βη-τον βη-τον βω-μεν βη-τε βω-σι(ν)</p>
<p>τιμη-θειην, } ιτη-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc. ουλω-θειην,</p>	<p>τύπ-ειη-ν τύπ-ειη-ς τύπ-ειη τύπ-ειη-τον } τύπ-ειη-την } τύπ-ειη-μεν } OF { τύπ-ειη-τε } τύπ-ειη-σάν } τύπ-ει-τον τύπ-ει-την τύπ-ει-μεν τύπ-ει-τε τύπ-ει-εν</p>	<p>βα ιη-ν βα-ιη-ς βα-ιη βα-ιη-τον } βα-ιη-την } βα-ιη-μεν } OF { βα-ιη-τε } βα-ιη-σάν } βα-ι-τον βα-ι-την βα-ι-μεν βα-ι-τε βα-ι-εν</p>
<p>τιμη-θητι, } ιτη-θητι, } -θητω, etc. ουλω-θητι,</p>	<p>τύπ-η-θι τύπ-η-τω τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-των τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ε-ντων OF τύπ-η-τωσάν</p>	<p>βη-θι βη-τω βη-τον βη-των βη-τε βα-ντων OF βη-τωσάν</p>
<p>τιμηθηναι, αιτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-ναι</p>	<p>βη-ναι</p>
<p>τιμηθεντ-, αιτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-</p>	<p>τύπ-ε-ντ-</p>	<p>βα-ντ-</p>

FUTURE PASSIVE.

TABLE X.

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.
<p>τιμηθισ-ομαι, } ιτηθισ-ομαι, } -ψ (ει). -εται, ουλωθισ-ομαι, } etc.</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ομαι τύπ-η-σ-ψ (ει) τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται etc.</p>
<p>τιμηθισ-οιμην, } ιτηθισ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, ουλωθισ-οιμην, } etc.</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο τύπ-η-σ-οι-το etc.</p>
<p>τιμηθισσεσθαι, αιτηθισσεσθαι, δουλωθισσεσθαι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι</p>
<p>τιμηθισσομενο-, αιτηθισσομενο-, δουλωθισσομενο-</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ο-μενο-</p>

SECOND, OR OLDER, CONJUGATION (VERBS IN ΜΙ).

335. The second conjugation differs from the first in the inflexion of the imperfect tenses, present and past, and of the 2 aorist.

336. All the endings of the imperfect and 2 aor. tenses are added to the C. F. without connecting vowel except in the subj., where the long vowels ω and η, and the vowel ι, must be regarded as the sign of mood.

337. The endings peculiar to this conjugation are as follows. In the Active :—

Indic. Pres. imperf. 1 p. sing. -μῖ; 3 p. sing. -οῖ(ν), for -ῖ(ν);
3 p. pl. -ᾱοῖ(ν) for -αυῖ(ν).*

Past-imperf. and 2 aor. ; 3 p. pl. -σᾶν (but see § 332).

Those verbs of this conjugation whose C. F. ends in a vowel, have that vowel lengthened before the endings of the sing. in the indic. act.

Subj. The endings of the singular in the past tenses (opt.) are, -ῆν, -ῆς, -ῇ (§ 245), instead of the ordinary forms. In the plural both forms are used.

Imper. The 2 p. sing. retains the ending -θι; in Attic, however, this is generally rejected and the final vowel lengthened. In the 2 aor. a final ς represents this θι.

Infinit. The suffix is -ναι, from the earlier -μεναι. In the 2 aor. the root-vowel is lengthened.

Partic. The nominative sing. of the active participle is formed by addition of ς to the C. F.

338. In the Middle and Passive :—

The pres. and past imperf. indic. and the pres. imperat. retain in the 2 p. sing. the old endings, -σαι, -σο, -σο, without elision or contraction.

* Or, perhaps, originally, -σavrī, σ disappearing, as so often happens, between two vowels of which the first is short (§ 48) : thus, ριθε-ᾱοῖ, *they are placing*, would be deduced, through ριθε-avrī, from ριθε-σavrī ; and -σᾶν, the ending of the 3 pl. in the past tenses, would be related to -σavrī of the present, exactly as ο-ν (ο-νν) of the 1st conj. to -οουῖ (ο-ννῖ). Hence also may, perhaps, be explained the apparently anomalous εἰξᾱοῖ and ἰσᾱοῖ (i. e. εικ-σᾱοῖ, ιδ-σᾱοῖ), Attic forms of the 3 pl. present-perfect of *ἴκ-* and *ἴδ-*, for εικᾱοῖ, *they seem*, and οιδᾱοῖ, *they know*. See § 298, n., and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 82.

339. Some verbs of this conjugation have an increased form in the imperfect tenses made from the C. F. by a reduplication consisting of the repetition of the initial consonant followed by *ĩ*: thus, *στα-*, *stand*; *θε-*, *place*; *έ-*, *let go, send*; *δο-*, *give*: increased forms *ίστα-* (for *σίστα-*), *τίθε-*, *ιέ-*, *δίδο-*.

340. Another class consists of verbs which make their increased form by adding the syllable *νν*: as, *δεικ-* (*δῖκ-*) *shew*, increased form *δεικ-νν-*. Many verbs of this class apparently add *ννν* to the C. F., but in these words the first *ν* probably represents a lost final consonant: as, C. F. *έ-σ-* (*φес-*), *clothe*; *ζω-σ-*, *gird*; *σβε-σ-*, *quench*: increased forms, *έν-νν-*, *ζων-νν-*, *σβεν-νν-*. Compare *εσ-θητ-*, f. *clothing*, Lat. *vesti-*; *ζωσ-τηρ-*, m. *girdle*; and the 1 aor. *εσβεσᾶ*, *I quenched* (§§ 48, 265, c.).

Words of this class belong to the conjugation of words in *μ* only in the imperfect tenses: *σβε-σ-* alone has a 2 aor. (intrans.). Even in the imperfect tenses many forms occur made from the C. F. in *νν* after the analogy of verbs in *ω*. The subj. is formed almost exclusively after that type.

341. The following tables contain those parts of these verbs in which they differ from verbs of the 1st conjugation.

Remarks.

342. In the imperfect tenses of *θε-* and *δο-* single forms occur, deduced from the C. F. *τίθε-*, *δίδο-*, according to the rules of the 1st conjugation. It is not possible to decide, in some cases, on the claims of such forms to be admitted, as they are but of rare occurrence, and the MSS. are far from unanimous.

343. Three verbs of this conjugation—*θε-*, *place*; *έ-*, *send*; and *δο-*, *give*—have an anomalous 1 aor. indic. in *-κα*, *εθηκᾶ*, *I placed*; *ήκᾶ*, *I sent*; *εδωκᾶ*, *I gave**: this form is exclusively used in the singular for the 2 aor., sometimes in the 3 p. plur., and yet more rarely in the dual and the other persons of the plur. In the other moods and the participle the 2 aor. alone is used in Attic Greek.

344. In the 2 aor. indic. of *στα-*, *stand*, the vowel of the root is lengthened throughout the tense. This tense is intransitive,

* These forms in *-κᾶ*, *-κᾶς*, *-κε(ν)*, should perhaps be viewed as forms of the 2 aor. tense with the person-endings *ᾶ*, *ᾶς*, *ε* (§ 298), *κ* being then inserted to prevent the concurrence of vowels as in the perf. act. (§ 298). See Ahrens, p. 97.

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- i-στα- stand	
INDICATIVE.	Present-Imperfect. S. ἰ-στη-μῖ ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη-σὶ(ν) D.2. ἰ-σῶ-τον ἰ-σῶ-τον P. ἰ-σῶ-μεν ἰ-σῶ-τε ἰ-σῶ-σιν(ν)	ῥι-θη-μῖ ῥι-θη-ς ῥι-θη-σὶ(ν) ῥι-θε-τον ῥι-θε-τον ῥι-θε-μεν ῥι-θε-τε ῥι-θε-σιν(ν)
	Past-Imperfect. S. ἰ-στη-ν ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη D.2. ἰ-σῶ-τον ἰ-σῶ-την P. ἰ-σῶ-μεν ἰ-σῶ-τε ἰ-σῶ-σᾶν	ε-ῥι-θη-ν ε-ῥι-θη-ς ε-ῥι-θη ε-ῥι-θε-τον ε-ῥι-θε-την ε-ῥι-θε-μεν ε-ῥι-θε-τε ε-ῥι-θε-σᾶν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE). S. ἰ-στω ἰ-στυς ἰ-στυ D.2. ἰ-στυ-τον ἰ-στυ-τον P. ἰ-στω-μεν ἰ-στυ-τε ἰ-στω-σιν(ν)	ῥι-θω ῥι-θυς ῥι-θυ ῥι-θη-τον ῥι-θη-τον ῥι-θω-μεν ῥι-θη-τε ῥι-θω-σιν(ν)
	Past. (OPTATIVE). S. ἰ-στα-ιη-ν ἰ-στα-ιη-ς ἰ-στα-ιη D.2. ἰ-στα-ιη-τον ἰ-στα-ιη-την P. ἰ-στα-ιη-μεν ἰ-στα-ιη-τε ἰ-στα-ιη-σᾶν	ῥι-θε-ιη-ν ῥι-θε-ιη-ς ῥι-θε-ιη ῥι-θε-ιη-τον ῥι-θε-ιη-την ῥι-θε-ιη-μεν ῥι-θε-ιη-τε ῥι-θε-ιη-σᾶν
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. ἰ-στη ἰ-σῶ-τω D.2. ἰ-σῶ-τον ἰ-σῶ-των P.2. ἰ-σῶ-τε ἰ-στα-ντων or ἰ-σῶ-τωσᾶν	ῥι-θει ῥι-θε-τω ῥι-θε-τον ῥι-θε-των ῥι-θε-τε ῥι-θε-ντων or ῥι-θε-τωσᾶν
INFINITIVE.	ἰ-σῶ-ναι	ῥι-θε-ναι
PARTICIPLE.	ἰ-στα-ντ-	ῥι-θε-ντ-

ἑ- -θε- ice.	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δίκ-) δεικ-νυ- shew.
οἱ τῖθεις	δι-δω-μῖ δι-δω-ς δι-δω-σῖ(ν) δι-δο-τον δι-δο-των δι-δο-μεν δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ασῖ(ν)	δεικ-νυ-μῖ δεικ-νυ-ς δεικ-νυ-σῖ(ν) δεικ-νυ-τον δεικ-νυ-των δεικ-νυ-μεν δεικ-νυ-τε δεικ-νυ-ασῖ(ν)
οἱ { ε-τῖ-θουν ε-τῖ-θεις ε-τῖ-θει	ε-δι-δω-ν ε-δι-δω-ς ε-δι-δω ε-δι-δο-τον ε-δι-δο-την ε-δι-δο-μεν ε-δι-δο-τε ε-δι-δο-σαν	οἱ { ε-δι-δουν ε-δι-δους ε-δι-δου ε-δεικ-νυ-ν ε-δεικ-νυ-ς ε-δεικ-νυ ε-δεικ-νυ-τον ε-δεικ-νυ-την ε-δεικ-νυ-μεν ε-δεικ-νυ-τε ε-δεικ-νυ-σαν
	δι-δω δι-δω-ς δι-δω δι-δω-τον δι-δω-των δι-δω-μεν δι-δω-τε δι-δω-σῖ(ν)	δεικ-νυ-ω δεικ-νυ-ης δεικ-νυ-η etc.
οἱ { τῖ-θε-ι-τον τῖ-θε-ι-την τῖ-θε-ι-μεν τῖ-θε-ι-τε τῖ-θε-ι-εν	δι-δο-ιη-ν δι-δο-ιη-ς δι-δο-ιη δι-δο-ιη-τον δι-δο-ιη-την δι-δο-ιη-μεν δι-δο-ιη-τε δι-δο-ιη-σαν	δεικ-νυ-οι-μι δεικ-νυ-οι-ς δεικ-νυ-οι etc.
	δι-δου δι-δο-τω δι-δο-τον δι-δο-των δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ντων οἱ δι-δο-τωσαν	δεικ-νυ δεικ-νυ-τω δεικ-νυ-τον δεικ-νυ-των δεικ-νυ-τε δεικ-νυ-ντων οἱ δεικ-νυ-τωσαν
	δι-δο-ναι	δεικ-νυ-ναι
	δι-δο-ντ-	δεικ-νυ-ντ-

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- i-στα- stand.	θε- τι-θε- place.
INDICATIVE.	<div>Present-Imperfect.</div> S. ι-σᾶ-μαι ι-σᾶ-σαι ι-σᾶ-ται D. ι-σᾶ-μεθον ι-στα-σθον ι-στα-σθον P. ι-σᾶ-μεθᾶ ι-στα-σθε ι-στα-νται	τι-θε-μαι τι-θε-σαι τι-θε-ται τι-θε-μεθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-μεθᾶ τι-θε-σθε τι-θε-νται
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<div>Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE).</div> S. ι-στω-μαι ι-στω ι-στω-ται D. ι-στω-μεθον ι-στω-σθον ι-στω-σθον P. ι-στω-μεθᾶ ι-στω-σθε ι-στω-νται	τι-θω-μαι τι-θω τι-θω-ται τι-θω-μεθον τι-θω-σθον τι-θω-σθον τι-θω-μεθᾶ τι-θω-σθε τι-θω-νται
IMPERATIVE.	<div>Post. (OPTATIVE).</div> S. ι-στα-ι-μην ι-στα-ι-το ι-στα-ι-το D. ι-στα-ι-μεθον ι-στα-ι-σθον ι-στα-ι-σθον P. ι-στα-ι-μεθᾶ ι-στα-ι-σθε ι-στα-ι-ντο	τι-θε-ι-μην τι-θε-ι-ο τι-θε-ι-το τι-θε-ι-μεθον τι-θε-ι-σθον τι-θε-ι-σθον τι-θε-ι-μεθᾶ τι-θε-ι-σθε τι-θε-ι-ντο
INFINITIVE.	S. 2. ι-σᾶ-σο ι-στα-σθω D. 2. ι-στα-σθον ι-στα-σθων P. 2. ι-στα-σθε ι-στα-σθων or ι-στα-σθωσᾶν	τι-θε-σο τι-θε-σθω τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-σθων τι-θε-σθε τι-θε-σθων or τι-θε-σθωσᾶν
PARTICIPLE.	ι-στα-σθαι	τι-θε-σθαι
PARTICIPLE.	ι-σᾶ-μενο-	τι-θε-μενο-

	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δικ-) δεικ-νυ- shew.
	δι-δο-μαι δι-δο-σαι δι-δο-ται δι-δο-μεθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-μεθα δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-νται	δεικ-νυ-μαι δεικ-νυ-σαι δεικ-νυ-ται δεικ-νυ-μεθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-μεθα δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-νται
	ε-δι-δο-μην ε-δι-δο-σο ε-δι-δο-το ε-δι-δο-μεθον ε-δι-δο-σθον ε-δι-δο-σθην ε-δι-δο-μεθα ε-δι-δο-σθε ε-δι-δο-ντο	ε-δεικ-νυ-μην ε-δεικ-νυ-σο ε-δεικ-νυ-το ε-δεικ-νυ-μεθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθην ε-δεικ-νυ-μεθα ε-δεικ-νυ-σθε ε-δεικ-νυ-ντο
	δι-δω-μαι δι-δω δι-δω-ται δι-δω-μεθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-μεθα δι-δω-σθε δι-δω-νται	δεικ-νυ-ω-μαι δεικ-νυ-η δεικ-νυ-ηται etc.
	δι-δο-ι-μην δι-δο-ι-ο δι-δο-ι-το δι-δο-ι-μεθον δι-δο-ι-σθον δι-δο-ι-σθην δι-δο-ι-μεθα δι-δο-ι-σθε δι-δο-ι-ντο	δεικ-νυ-οι-μην δεικ-νυ-οι-ο δεικ-νυ-οι-το etc.
	δι-δο-σο δι-δο-σθω δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθων δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-σθων or δι-δο-σθωσαν	δεικ-νυ-σο δεικ-νυ-σθω δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθων δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-σθων or δεικ-νυ-σθωσαν
	δι-δο-σθαι	δεικ-νυ-σθαι
	δι-δο-μενο-	δεικ-νυ-μενο-

ACTIVE.			
Greek C. F. English.	στα- stand.	θε- place.	δο- give.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-στη-ν ε-στη-ς ε-στη D.2. ε-στη-τον ε-στη-την P. ε-στη-μεν ε-στη-τε ε-στη-σάν	{ singular not found } ε-θε-τον ε-θε-την ε-θε-μεν ε-θε-τε ε-θε-σάν	{ singular not found } ε-δο-τον ε-δο-την ε-δο-μεν ε-δο-τε ε-δο-σαν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres. (SUBJ.) S. στω σῃς etc., as in Imperfect.	θω ῃς etc., as in Imperf.	δω ῃς etc., as in Imperf.
	Past. (OPTAT.) S. στα-ιη-ν στα-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperfect.	θε-ιη-ν θε-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ιη-ν δο-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. στη-θί στη-τω D.2. στη-τον στη-των P.2. στη-τε στα-ντων or στη-τωσαν	θε-ς θε-τω θε-τον θε-των θε-τε θε-ντων or θε-τωσαν	δο-ς δο-τω δο-τον δο-των δο-τε δο-ντων or δο-τωσαν
INFINITIVE	στη-ναι	θε-ναι	δο-ναι
PARTICIPLE.	στα-ντ-	θε-ντ-	δο-ντ-

CONJUGATION OF THESE VERBS IN THE FUTURE

Future.		στησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	θησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	δωσ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.
1 Aorist.		εστησ-ᾱ, -ᾱς, -ε(ν), etc.	εθηκ-ᾱ, -ᾱς, -ε(ν) in Indicative Active only; very rarely in the Plural, especially in the 1 and 2	εδωκ-ᾱ, -ᾱς, -ε(ν)
Perfect.	INDIC.	S. ἕστηκᾱ ἕστηκᾱς ἕστηκε(ν)	τεθεικᾱ τεθεικᾱς etc.	δεδωκᾱ δεδωκᾱς etc.
		D.2. ἕστηκᾱτον ἕστηκᾱτον P. ἕστηκᾱμεν ἕστηκατε ἕστηκᾱσιν(ν) etc.		
	IMPER.	S.2. ἕστηκε ἕστηκετω etc.	or { ἑσταῖθι ἑσταῖτω etc.	
	INFIN. PART.	ἕστηκεναι ἕστηκοτ-	or ἑστᾶναι or ἑστωτ-	τεθεικεναι τεθεικοτ-

		MIDDLE.		
ο-	ε.	στα- stand.	θε- place.	δο- give.
ular ound }	υ	στα- has no Second Aorist in the Middle Voice.	S. ε-θε-μην ε-θου ε-θε-το	ε-δο-μην ε-δου ε-δο-το
	υ		D. ε-θε-μεθον ε-θε-σθον ε-θε-σθην	ε-δο-μεθον ε-δο-σθον ε-δο-σθην
	υ		P. ε-θε-μεθα ε-θε-σθε ε-θε-ντο	ε-δο-μεθα ε-δο-σθε ε-δο-ντο
	υ			
α Imperf.			S. θω-μαι θη etc., as in Imperf.	δω-μαι δψ etc., as in Imperf.
α Imperf.			S. θε-ι-μην θε-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ι-μην δο-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.
υ or αν			S. 2. θου θε-σθω D. 2. θε-σθον θε-σθων P. 2. θε-σθε θε-σθων or θε-σθωσάν	δου δο-σθω δο-σθον δο-σθων δο-σθε δο-σθων or δο-σθωσάν
			θε-σθαι	δο-σθαι
			θε-μενο-	δο-μενο-

FUTURE, FIRST AORIST, AND PERFECT.

ω-, -ει, etc.	στησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	θησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	δωσ-ομαι, -η, etc.
ω-, -ει(ν) arely found and 2 Pers.	MID. εστησάμην εστησω, etc. PAS. εσταῖθ-ην, -ης, etc.	ετεθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.	εδοθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.
	ἑσταῖμαι ἑσταῖσαι etc.	τεθειμαι τεθεισαι etc.	δεδομαι δεδοσαι etc.
αι α-	ἑστασθαι ἑσταῖμενο-	τεθεισθαι τεθειμενο-	δεδοσθαι δεδομενο-

General View of the Conjugation of λυ-, *loosen*, and γράφ-,

		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.
IMPERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λυω γράφω	λυομαι γρῶφομαι	λυω γράφω	λυωμαι γρῶφομαι	λυε γρῶφε
	<i>Past.</i>	ελυον εγράφον	ελυομην εγράφομην	λυοιμῖ γράφοιμῖ	λυοιμην γράφοιμην	
	<i>Future.</i>	[λῦσω γραφῶ]	λῦσομαι (Pass.) γραφσομαι (Pass.)		P. λῦσοιμην γραφσοιμην	
PERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λελύκα γεγράφα	λελύμαι γεγραμμαι	λελύκω γεγράψω	λελύμενος ω γεγραμμένος ω	[λελύκε γεγράφε]
	<i>Past.</i>	ελελύκη εεγράφη	ελελύμην εεγραμμην	λελύκοιην γεγράφοιην	λελύμενος ειην γεγραμμένος ειην	
	<i>Future.</i>	[λελύκως εσομαι γεγράψως εσομαι]	λελύσομαι γεγραψομαι		λελύσοιμην γεγραψοιμην	
INDEFINITE.	<i>Present.</i>			λῦσω γραφῶ	M. λῦσωμαι γραφωμαι P. λῦθω γράψω	λῦσον γραφσον
	<i>Past.</i>	ελῦσα εγραψα	M. ελῦσάμην εγραψάμην P. ελῦθην εγράψην	λῦσαιμῖ γραφαιμῖ	M. λῦσαιμην γραφαιμην P. λῦθειην γράψειην	
	<i>Future.</i>	λῦσω γραφῶ	M. λῦσομαι γραφσομαι P. λῦθσομαι γράψσομαι	λῦσοιμῖ γραφσοιμῖ	M. λῦσοιμην γραφσοιμην P. λῦθσοιμην γράψσοιμην	

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like the tenses of the same form noticed in § 332. On the signification of the different tenses of *στα-*, see § 333.

345. In the perfect of *στα-* an aspirate remains as a trace of the reduplication, *έστηκᾶ* for *σεστηκᾶ*. In the past-perfect the forms without the augment are more common, *έστηκη* (or *-κειν*), *έστηκης* (or *-κεις*), etc.; but *είστηκη*, etc., also occur. Of these tenses many forms are often syncopated, or, rather, are made without the insertion of *κ* (§ 290): as, *έστᾱμεν*, *έστᾱτε*, etc., for *έστηκᾶμεν*, etc., in the present-perf.; *έστᾱσαν* for *έστηκεσαν* in the 3 p. pl. of the past-perf.; *έστωμεν*, *έσταιν*, etc., for *έστηκωμεν*, *έστηκοιην*, etc., in the subjunctive; *έσᾱναι*, for *έστηκεναι*, in the infin.; *έστωτ-*, for *έστηκοτ-*, in the part. (N. S. *έσως*, *έσωσᾶ*, *έστος*). In like manner are made many forms of the perfect tenses of *θᾶν-*, *die*, and *βα-*, *go*.

346. As the perfect of *στα-*, *έστηκᾶ*, *I stand*, has the force of a new present (intrans.), a future is formed from it, *έστηξω*, *I shall stand*.

347. In the perfect of *θε-* and *έ-*, the vowel is irregularly lengthened into *ει*, not *η*. The vowel of *στα-*, and *δο-*, remains short in the perf. and 1 aor. passive, and the vowel of *θε-* and *έ-* in the 1 aor. pass.

348. In the present tenses subj. of *δο-*, the vowel *ο*, instead of undergoing contraction with the termination, is lengthened, and then absorbs the following vowel, *διδῶς* (imperf.), *δῶς* (indef.) not *δίδοις*, *δοις*, etc.

Verbal Adjectives.

349. The verbal adjectives are a kind of participles.

350. The first class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding the syllable *-το* to the C. F. of the verb. In meaning they either correspond to the Latin participles in *-to*, or convey the idea of *possibility*: thus from C. F. *λυ-*, *loosen*, is formed the verbal adjective *λῦτο-* (m. n.; *λῦτα*, f.), *loosened*, or *able to be loosened* (in Latin *soluto-* or *solubili-*).

351. The second class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding *-τεο* to the C. F. of the verb. These have the signification of *necessity*, corresponding to the Latin participle in *-ndo*: as, *λῦτεο-* (*λῦτεα*, f.), *solvendo-*, *λῦτεον εστίν*, *one must loosen*.

352. Final consonants undergo the usual modifications before these endings: final vowels are, generally, lengthened as before other endings beginning with a consonant.

CONJUGATION OF AN ACTIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.*

353. C.F. γράφ-, *write*.

Principal parts: γράφ-, γράψ-, γεγράψ-, ε-γραψα-.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect Tense, γράφ-.

As a present-imperfect, *am* — *ing*:

Γραμμᾶτᾱ προς τον πατέρα μου *I am writing to my father.*

γράφω,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα σου *You† are writing to your father.*

γραφεις,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα εαντου *He is writing to his father.*

γραφει,

γραμματα προς τους πατερᾱς ἡμων *We are writing to our fathers.*

γραφομεν,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας ὑμων *You are writing to your fathers.*

γραφετε,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας εαντων *They are writing to their fathers.*

των γραφουσιν,

354. — as a present, including past time, *have been* — *ing*:

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον γράφω, *I have been writing now a long time.*

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον γράφεις, *You have been writing now a long time.*
etc. etc.

355. — as a present of custom:

εγὼ ἐν διφθερά γράφω, *I† write on parchment.*

σὺ ἐν βυβλῷ γράφεις, *You write on papyrus.*

ἐκεῖνος ἐν πῖνακί γράφει, *He writes on a tablet.*

etc.

etc.

* It has not been thought necessary to include the persons of the Dual in the following sections. The translation will always be the same as that of the corresponding persons of the Plural, with the substitution of *You two*, *They two*, and (in the Middle and Passive) *We two*, for *You*, *They*, *We*.

† Or, *thou art writing to thy father.*

‡ With an emphasis on the pronouns, *I*, *you*, *he*, etc. In Greek, as in Latin, the nominatives of the personal pronouns are not generally used, unless by way of emphasis or contrast.

356. — in a dependent clause after a present :

ὄρας ὅτι ταυτᾶ σοι γραφῶ ;	<i>Do you see that I am writing this for you?</i>
ὄρας ὅτι ταυτ' ἐμοὶ γραφεῖς ;	<i>Do you see that you are writing this for me?</i>
etc.	etc.

357. — in a dependent clause after a past, translated by a past :

ἐλεγον ὅτι μᾶτην γραφῶ, §	<i>They said that I was writing in vain.</i>
ἐλεγον ὅτι ματην γραφεῖς,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

358. — in an indirect question after a present :

οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι γραφῶ,	<i>I do not know what I am writing.</i>
οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅ τι γραφεῖς,	<i>You do not know what you are writing.</i>
etc.	etc.

359. — in an indirect question after a past, translated by a past :

ἠποροῦν τι γραφῶ, §	<i>They were in doubt what I was writing.</i>
ἠπορεῖ τι γραφεῖς,	<i>He was in doubt what you were writing.</i>
etc.	etc.

360. *Past-Imperfect Tense, ἐγράψ-*

As a past-imperfect, *was* — *ing* :

ἐγράψον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>I was writing when the boy came in.</i>
ἐγραφες ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>You were writing when the boy came in.</i>
ἐγραφεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>He was writing when the boy came in.</i>
ἐγραφομεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>We were writing when the boy came in.</i>
ἐγραφετε ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>You were writing when the boy came in.</i>
ἐγραφον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν,	<i>They were writing when the boy came in.</i>

361. — as a past tense, including time preceding, *had been* — *ing* :

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ἐγράψον,	<i>I had been then writing a long time.</i>
πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ἐγραφες,	<i>You had been then writing a long time.</i>
etc.	etc.

§ The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: §§ 379, 380.

362. — as a past tense of custom :

εγω εν διφθερα αει εγραφον,	<i>I always wrote* on parchment.</i>
συ εν βυβλω αει εγραφες,	<i>You always wrote on papyrus.</i>
etc.	etc.

363. — in hypotheses known to be unreal ;

a. of present time :

ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφον,	<i>If it were not necessary, I should not be writing.</i>
ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφες,	<i>If it were not necessary, you would not be writing.</i>
etc.	etc.

b. of past time, and implying duration or repetition :

ει θεμις ην, εγραφον αν ανα πασ- αν ημεραν,	<i>Had it been lawful, I should have written every day.</i>
etc.	etc.

364. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *shall, will*, and by a present after *ει* :

ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψω,	<i>If all is well, I shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψεις,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψει,	<i>If all is well, he will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραφομεν,	<i>If all is well, we shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψετε,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραφουσιν,	<i>If all is well, they will write to-morrow.</i>

365. — by *should, would*, in a dependent clause after a past :

ηπειλησα οτι αυτικα γραψω,†	<i>I threatened that I should write at once.</i>
ηπειλησα οτι αυτικα γραψεις,	<i>I threatened that you would write at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

* Or, *used to write*.

† The future subjunctive is also used in this construction : § 386.

366. — by a present after ὅπως :

μελησει τῷ πατρὶ ὅπως γραψω, *My father will see to it that I write.*
etc. etc.

367. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-*

Translated by *have* — *en* :

παντᾶ ακριβῶς γεγράψᾱ, *I have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραψᾱς, *You have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραψεν, *He has written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραψᾱμεν, *We have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραψάτε, *You have written everything accurately.*
παντα ακριβῶς γεγραψᾱσῖν, *They have written everything accurately.*

368. *Past-Perfect Tense, εγεγράφε-*

Translated by *had* — *en* :

ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε- *When this happened, I had*
γράψῃ, *written the speech.*
ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε- *When this happened, you had*
γραψῃς, *written the speech.*
ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τον λογον εγε- *When this happened, he had*
γραφει, *written the speech.*
ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε- *When this happened, we had*
γραφειμεν, *written the speeches.*
ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε- *When this happened, you had*
γραφειτε, *written the speeches.*
ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγινετο, τους λογους εγε- *When this happened, they had*
γραφεσᾱν, *written the speeches.*

369. *Aorist Tense, ε-γραψα-*

Translated by an English past :

χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱ, *Yesterday I wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱς, *Yesterday you wrote to the mer-*
chant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψεν, *Yesterday he wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱμεν, *Yesterday we wrote to the merchant.*
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψάτε, *Yesterday you wrote to the mer-*
chant.
χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱν, *Yesterday they wrote to the mer-*
chant.

370. — by an English past-perfect (after *επει, επειδη*, etc.):
επειδη παντ' εγραψα, ανεπαυσάμην, When I had written all, I rested.
επειδη παντ' εγραψας, ανεπαυσω, When you had written all, you
rested.

επειδη παντ' εγραφεν, ανεπαυσάτο, When he had written all, he rested.
 etc. etc.

371. — in hypotheses known to be unreal, of past time :
ει εκελευσας, εγραψ' αν, If you had ordered, I should have written.
ει εκελευσεν, εγραψας αν, If he had ordered, you would have written.
ει εκελευσα, εγραφεν αν, If I had ordered, he would have written.
 etc. etc.

372. — in an indirect question, by *had* — *en* (after a past):
ηρωτα τι προς τον εμπορον εγραψα, He asked what I had written*
to the merchant.
 etc. etc.

373.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present-Imperfect Tense, γραφ-*Translated by *may* (object):

γραφιδῷ μοι διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives me a style, that I may</i>
γραφῶ,	<i>write more easily.</i>
γραφίδα σοι διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives you a style, that you</i>
γραφῆς,	<i>may write more easily.</i>
γραφίδα αὐτῷ διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives him a style, that he</i>
γραφῇ,	<i>may write more easily.</i>
γραφιδᾶς ἡμῖν διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives us styles, that we may</i>
γραφῶμεν,	<i>write more easily.</i>
γραφιδας ὑμῖν διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives you styles, that you</i>
γραφῆτε,	<i>may write more easily.</i>
γραφιδας αὐτοῖς διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥαον	<i>He gives them styles, that they</i>
γραφῶσιν,	<i>may write more easily.</i>

374. — by *might* (object), after a past :
γραφίδα μοι ἔδωκεν, ἵνα ῥαον He gave me a style, that I
γραφῶ,† might write more easily.
 etc. etc.

* The past subjunctive of the same tense is (very rarely) found in this construction.

† The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: § 381.

375. — by a present indic. (after εἰν, etc.):

εἰν περί πολλων γραφω, τὰχ'	<i>If I write about many things,</i>
ἄπειρῶς εσομαι,	<i>I shall soon be tired.</i>
ὅτᾱν περι πολλων γραφης, ταχ'	<i>Whenever you write about many</i>
ἄπῳροευει,	<i>things, you soon grow tired.</i>
ὅστις ἂν περι πολλων γραφῇ, ταχ'	<i>Whoever writes about many</i>
απαγορευει,	<i>things, soon grows tired.</i>
ἕως αν γραφωμεν, σῳγωμεν,	<i>As long as we are writing, we</i>
	<i>are silent.</i>

etc.

etc.

376. — by a present indic. (after μῃ):

φοβουμαι μη μᾶτην γραφω,	<i>I fear that I am writing* in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

377. — by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

πως περι τουτων γραφω ;	<i>How am I to write about this ?</i>
ουθεν εχεις ὁ τῷ γραφης,	<i>You have nothing to write.</i>
πως ουν τῖς περι τουτων γραφῇ ;†	<i>How, then, is any one to write</i>
	<i>about this ?</i>
etc.	etc.

378. — by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1st pers. only :

φερε δη, παντα προς αυτον γραφω,	<i>Come, then, let me write every-</i>
	<i>thing to him.</i>
μη γραφωμεν,	<i>Let us not write (be writing).</i>

379. *Past-Imperfect Tense, γραφ-*

Translated by a past indic. (conversion of indic. §§ 356, 357) :

ειπον ὅτῃ μᾶτην γραφοιμῷ,	<i>They said that I was writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτῃ ματην γραφοις,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτῃ ματην γραφοι,	<i>They said that he was writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτῃ ματην γραφοιμεν,	<i>They said that we were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτῃ ματην γραφοιτε,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτῃ ματην γραφοιεν,	<i>They said that they were writing in vain.</i>

* Or, less commonly, *shall be writing*.

† This use of the pres. subj. to express deliberation, is confined to the 1st and 3rd persons, except in a dependent sentence. As an interrogative, it is more frequent in the 1st than in the 3rd person.

380. — by a past indic. in an indirect question (conversion of indic. §§ 358, 359) :

ηροντο ει προς τον γεροντᾱ γραφοιμι,	<i>They asked if I was writing* to the old man.</i>
etc.	etc.

381. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres. subj. § 373) :

γραφιδα μοι εδωκεν, ινα ρᾱον γραφοιμι,	<i>He gave me a style, that I might write more easily.</i>
etc.	etc.

382. — by a past indic. (conversion of pres. subj. § 375) :

προειπεν οτι, ει περι πολλων γραφοιμι, ταχ' απειρηκως εσοιμην,	<i>He foretold that, if I wrote about many things, I should soon be tired.</i>
ειπεν οτι οστις περι πολλων γραφοι, ταχ' απαγορευοι,	<i>He said that whoever wrote about many things, soon grew tired.</i>
etc.	etc.

383. — by a past indic., to express repetition (in a secondary clause) :

οποτε γραφοιμι, ο παις επεσκοπει,†	<i>Whenever I was writing, the boy looked on.</i>
etc.	etc.

384. — by *were to*, ... *would* (hypothesis) :

ει κελευοις, ηδεως αν γραφοιμι,	<i>If you were to order, I would gladly write.</i>
ει κελευοι, ηδεως αν γραφοις,	<i>If he were to order, you would gladly write.</i>
etc.	etc.

385. — by *may*, to express a wish :

ᾗει τᾱ καλᾱ γραφοιμι !	<i>May I always write good news !</i>
etc.	etc.

386. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *should*, *would* (conversion of indic., §§ 364, 365) :

ηπειλησᾱ οτι αυτικᾱ γραψοιμῐ,	<i>I threatened that I should write at once.</i>
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* Or, *was to write* (conversion of pres. subj. § 377).

† As far as the relative clause is concerned, this is virtually a particular case of the preceding usage. Compare the construction so common in Livy, e. g. xxi. 11: *latius quam qua caderetur ruebat*.

ηπειλησᾷς ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοῖς,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησεν ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοῖ,	<i>He threatened that he would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησᾶμεν ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίμεν,	<i>We threatened that we should write at once.</i>
ηπειλησάτε ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίτε,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησᾶν ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίεν,	<i>They threatened that they would write at once.</i>

387. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγραῖφ-.*

After εἶν, etc., to express a completed action :

εἶν γεγραῖφω ἀναπαυομαι,	<i>If I have finished writing, I rest.</i>
ὅτ᾿αὖν γεγραφῆς ἀναπαυῇ,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
ὅς ᾗν γεγραφῇ ἀναπαύεται,	<i>Whoever has finished writing, rests.</i>
εἶν γεγραφώμεν ἀναπαυόμεθα,	<i>If we have finished writing, we rest.</i>
ὅτ᾿αὖν γεγραφήτε ἀναπαύεσθε,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
οἱ ᾗν γεγραφώσιν ἀναπαύονται,	<i>Whoever have finished writing, rest.</i>

388. *Past-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-.*

Translated by *had* — *en* (conversion of a perf. indic., § 367) :

ηγγεῖλᾶν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιην,	<i>They brought word that I had finished writing.</i>
ηγγεῖλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοις,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγεῖλᾶν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιη,	<i>They brought word that he had finished writing.</i>
ηγγεῖλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιμεν,	<i>They brought word that we had finished writing.</i>
ηγγεῖλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιτε,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγεῖλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιεν,	<i>They brought word that they had finished writing.</i>

389. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of a pres.-perf. subj., § 387) :

εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ πάντα γεγράψοιην, ἀναπαυοίμην,	<i>He said that, if (when) I had finished writing, I rested.</i>
etc.	etc.

390. *Present-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Subj.), *γραφᾶ-*.Translated by *may* (object) :

γράφῃδᾰ μοι δίδωσῖν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving me a style, that I</i>
τον γεροντᾰ γράψω,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδα σοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς τον	<i>He is giving you a style, that you</i>
γεροντα γράψῃς,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδα αὐτῷ δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving him a style, that he</i>
τον γεροντα γράψῃ,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφιδᾶς ἡμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving us styles, that we</i>
τον γεροντα γράψωμεν,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφιδας ὑμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving you styles, that you</i>
τον γεροντα γράψῃτε,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφιδας αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving them styles, that</i>
τον γεροντα γράψωσῖν,	<i>they may write to the old man.</i>

391. — by *might* (object), after a past :

γραφίδα μοι ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πρὸς σε	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γράψω,	<i>write to you.</i>
etc.	etc.

392. — by *have* — *en* (after relative pronouns and conjunctions with *ἄν*) :

ἐπειδᾷν ταυτᾰ γράψω, ἀπειμῖ,	<i>When I have written this, I</i>
	<i>shall go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γράψῃς, ἀπει,	<i>When you have written this, you</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γράψῃ, ἀπεισιν,	<i>When he has written this, he</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
etc.	etc.

393. — by a present indic., in a conditional clause with *αν*.*

εἰᾷν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον μου γράψω,	<i>If I write to my brother, he</i>
αὐτικα παρῆσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
εἰαν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον σου γράψῃς,	<i>If you write to your brother, he</i>
αὐτικα παρῆσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

394. — by *shall, will* (after *μη*) :

φοβεῖται μη ματην γράψω,	<i>He is afraid that I shall write in vain.</i>
φοβεῖται μη ματην γράψῃς,	<i>He is afraid that you will write in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

* This is a particular case of the preceding use, though the English translation differs: the Latin would employ the future-perfect, *scripsero*, etc., in both cases.

395. — by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

ἄπορω ὅπως γράψω ἅ νωω,* *I am at a loss how to write
what I think.*

οὐκ οἰσθ' ὅπως γράψῃς ἃ νοεῖς, *You do not know how to write
what you think.*

etc.

etc.

396. — by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1 pers. only:

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψω, *Come, then, let me write to the
old man.*

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψωμεν, *Come, then, let us write to the
old man.*

397. — as an imperative (only with *μη*, § 407):

μη γράψῃς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μηδεὶς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψῃ, *Let no one write to the old man.*

μη γράψῃτε πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μη γράψωσιν πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Let them not write to the old man.*

398. *Past-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Opt.), γράψα-.

Translated by a past-perfect indic. (conversion of aor. indic., § 369):

εἶπεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμι, *He said that I had written in vain.*

εἶπᾶς ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶς, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψειεν, *I said that he had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμεν, *They said that we had written in vain.*

εἶπατε ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιτε, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπομεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶν, *We said that they had written in vain.*

399. — by *was to*, *to* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 395):

ἠποροῦν ὁ τι πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψαιμι, *I was at a loss what to write to
the merchant.*

ἠρόντο εἰ πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψειεν, *They asked if he was to write†
to the merchant.*

etc.

etc.

* Compare § 377: and on the difference between the aorist and the imperfect in this and similar cases, see the Syntax. The introduction of ἄπορω, etc., as they are in the present, has no effect on either mood or tense.

† Or, very rarely, *if he had written*; but the aor. indic. is almost invariably used in such a case: see § 372.

400. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 390) :

γραφίδα μοι έδωκεν, ίνα προς τον	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γεροντα γραψαιμι,	<i>write to the old man.</i>
etc.	etc.

401. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 392) :

ΰπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ-	<i>He promised that, when I had</i>
αιμι, άπιοιην,	<i>written this, I should go away.</i>
ΰπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ-	<i>He promised that, when you had</i>
ειας, απιοις,	<i>written this, you should go</i>
	<i>away.</i>
etc.	etc.

402. — by a past indic., to express repetition in a secondary clause :

ειποτε περι εμαντου γραψαιμι,	<i>If ever I wrote (had written)</i>
εθαναμαζειν,	<i>about myself, he was surprised.</i>
etc.	etc.

403. — by *were to*, ... *would* (hypothesis) :

ει προς τον αδελφον μου γραψαι-	<i>If I were to write (or, If I wrote)</i>
μι, αυτικ' αν παρ'αγενοιτο,	<i>to my brother, he would come</i>
	<i>at once.</i>
ει προς τον αδελφον σου γραψειας,	<i>If you were to write to your bro-</i>
αυτικ' αν παραγενοιτο,	<i>ther, he would come at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

404. — by *may* (expressing a wish) :

ταχ'α σοι τα καλα γραψαιμι !	<i>May I soon write you good news !</i>
μηποτε τα κακ'α γραψειας !	<i>May you never write bad news !</i>
etc.	etc.

405. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tense, γραφ-

Of a present, or continuous, or repeated action :

γραφε,	<i>Write ! or, go on writing !</i>
γραφετω,	<i>Let him write, etc.</i>
γραφετε,	<i>Write ! etc.</i>
γραφοντων,	<i>Let them write, etc.</i>

406. ——— with $\mu\eta$:

μη γράφε, *Don't be writing.*
μη γράφετω, *Don't let him go on writing.*

407. *Aorist Tense, γραψα-*

Of a single act :

γραφον ταυτᾱ,	<i>Write this!</i>
γραφᾶτω ταυτα,	<i>Let him write this.</i>
γραφᾶτε ταυτα,	<i>Write this!</i>
γραφαντων ταυτα,	<i>Let them write this.</i>

For prohibitions in the Aorist, see § 397.*

408. INFINITIVE MOOD.

Imperfect Tense, γραφ-.

Translated by *to* ——— :

αἰσχυνομαι πάλιν γράφειν, *I am ashamed to write again.*

409. With the article, translated by *to* ———, or ———*ing*:

Not. το κάλως γραφειν ὠφελῖμον
 ἐστίν, *To write well (or, writing well)*
is useful.

Acc. οἱ πολλοὶ θαυμάζουσιν τὸ καλῶς γραφεῖν, *Most men admire writing well.*

Gen. ἐκ τοῦ καλῶς γραφεῖν πολλὰ
ὠφελεῖται, *He derives much advantage from
writing well.*

Dat. τῷ καλῶς γραφεῖν παντῶν *He excels all men in writing*
ὑπερεχει *well.*

410. ——— by an English indic.:

οιμαι καλως γραφειν, *I think (that) I write well (i. e. am a good writer).*

οιει καλως γραφειν, *You think you write well.*

ωμην καλως γραφειν, *I thought I wrote well.*

ωετο καλως γραφειν, *He thought he wrote well.*

411. — or with a pronoun in the accusative :

ὁμολογοῦσιν ἐμε καλῶς γραφεῖν, *They own that I write well.*

ὠμολογουν σε καλως γραφειν, *I owned that you wrote well.*

* The perfect imperative is seldom wanted in the active voice, § 301. In the passive it is regularly used when, not the performance, but the completion of an act is contemplated: as, *ταῦτ' ἔγραψθω*, *let this be written, let me find this written* (e.g. when I return).

412. — by *from* — *ing* (after words of hindering, etc.):
 ουδεν με κωλύσει γραφειν, *Nothing shall hinder me from writing.*

413. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *will (would)*:

ὑπισχνουμαι η μην γραψειν, *I promise that I will really write.*
 ηλπιζον αυτον πολλᾶκις γραψειν, *I hoped that he would often write.*

414. *Perfect Tense, γεγραφ-.*

Translated by *has (had)* — *en*:

φησῖ παντᾶ γεγραῤῥφεναι, *He says that he has written (i. e. has finished writing) all.*
 εφη παντα γεγραφεναι, *He said that he had written all.*

415. *Aorist Tense, γραψα-.*

Of a single act (in contrast with § 409):

αισχρον εστι ταυτα γραψαι, or } *It is disgraceful to write this.*
 το ταυτα γραψαι αισχρον εστιν, }

416. Of an act anterior to the time of the governing verb (in contrast with § 410):

φησιν εμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He says that I wrote this.*
 εφη εμε ταυτα γραψαι, *He said that I had written this.*

417. PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect Tense, γραφοντ-.

With the article, translated by *the* — *er*:

Nom. ὁ γραῤῥφων (ἡ γραῤῥφουσᾶ), *The writer (i. e. The man who is writing, or who habitually writes).*

Gen. του γραῤῥφοντος, *Of the writer.*
 etc. etc.

418. Translated by — *ing*:

ταυτα γραφων εσῖγα, *He was silent while writing this.*

419. — by an English indic. (after verbs of *knowing, seeing, etc.*):

οιδᾶ ματην γραφων, *I know that I am writing in vain.*
 ουκ ηδεσᾶν ματην γραφοντες, *They did not know that they were writing in vain.*

— or with a pronoun in the accus.:

ὀρω σε ματην γραφοντᾶ, *I see that you are writing in vain.*

420. *Future Tense, γραφοντ-.*

Translated by *to* —, *intending to* —:

παρηλθον τουτο το ψηφισμᾶ γραψ- *I came forward to write (i. e.*
ων, *propose) this decree.*

421. *Perfect Tense, γεγραφοτ-.*

παντα γεγραφως ηδεως απειμι, *Now that I have written all, I*
will gladly go away.

422. *Aorist Tense, γραψαντ-.*

With the article:

Nom. ὁ γραψᾶς, *The writer (i. e. the man who wrote).*

Gen. του γραψαντος, *Of the writer.*

etc.

etc.

423. Translated by *having* —en, or *after* —ing:

προσ τον αδελφον γραψας απηλ- *After writing to his brother, he*
θεν, *went away; or, He wrote to*
his brother, and then went
away.

424. ——— by an indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, etc.):

ουκ οίδα ταυτᾶ γραψας, *I do not know that I wrote that.*

ειδον σε πολλα ματην γραψαντᾶ, *I saw that you had written much*
in vain.

425. *VERBAL ADJECTIVE, γραπτεο-.*

γραπτεον εστι μοι ταυτα τα ψη- *I must write (propose) these de-*
φισματᾶ, *crees.*

γραπτεον εστι σοι ταυτα τα ψη- *You must write these decrees.*
φισματᾶ,

γραπτεον εστιν ἡμιν ταυτα τα ψη- *We must write these decrees.*
φισματα,

etc.

etc.

CONJUGATION, IN THE FIRST PERSON, OF A REFLEC- TIVE, OF A DEPONENT, AND OF A PASSIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

426. *τρεπ-* (m.), *turn oneself, take to flight.*

δεχ- (m.), *receive.*

λυ- (p.), *be loosened, be released.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-Imperfect.

τρεπομαι,	<i>I am turning myself.</i>
δεχομαι,	<i>I am receiving.</i>
λυομαι,	<i>I am being released.</i>

427.

Past-Imperfect.

ετρεπομην,	<i>I was turning myself.</i>
εδεχομην,	<i>I was receiving.</i>
ελυομην,	<i>I was being released.</i>

428.

Future.

τρεψομαι,	<i>I shall turn myself.</i>
δεξομαι,	<i>I shall receive.</i>
λυσομαι,	<i>I shall be (once and again) released.* (Fut.-Imperf.)</i>
λυθησομαι,	<i>I shall be released. (Fut.-Indef.)</i>

429.

Present-Perfect.

τετραμμαι,	<i>I have turned myself (am in full flight).</i>
δεδεγμαι,	<i>I have received (am in possession of).</i>
λελυμαι,	<i>I have been released (am free).</i>

430.

Past-Perfect.

ετετραμμην,	<i>I had turned myself (was in full flight).</i>
εδεδεγμην,	<i>I had received (was in possession of).</i>
ελελυμην,	<i>I had been released (was free).</i>

431.

Future-Perfect.

τετραψομαι,	<i>I shall have turned myself (shall be in full flight).</i>
δεδεξομαι,	<i>I shall have received (shall be in possession of).</i>
λελυσομαι,	<i>I shall have been released (shall be free).</i>

432.

Aorist.

ετραπομην,	<i>I turned myself (took to flight).†</i>
εδεξαμην,	<i>I received.</i>
ελυθην,	<i>I was released.</i>

* On the distinction between these two forms of the future passive, see § 281. It has not been thought necessary to give the fut.-imperf. and fut.-perf. in the other moods.

† This verb also possesses a 1st aor. mid., *ετρεψαμην*, etc., which is used to mean, *I caused to turn from me, I put to flight*.

433.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

Present-Imperfect.

φοβείται μη τρεπωμαι, *He is afraid that I am turning myself.*
 φοβείται μη τι δεχωμαι, *He is afraid that I am receiving something.*
 φοβείται μη λυωμαι, *He is afraid that I am being released.*

434.

Past-Imperfect.

ειπον οτι τρεπομην, *They said that I was turning myself.*
 ειπον ως ουδεν δεχομην, *They said that I was receiving nothing.*
 ειπον οτι λυοιμην, *They said that I was being released.*

435.

Future.

προειπον οτι τρεψοιμην, *I gave out that I should turn myself.*
 προειπον ως ουδεν δεξοιμην, *I gave out that I should receive nothing.*
 προειπον οτι λυθσοιμην, *I gave out that I should be released.*

436.

Present-Perfect.

εαν τετραμμενος ω διωκουσιν, *If† I have turned myself (am in full flight), they pursue.*
 εαν τι δεδεγμενος ω θαυμαζουσιν, *If I have received (am in possession of) anything, they wonder.*
 εαν λελυμενος ω λυπουνται, *If I have been released (am free), they are grieved.*

437.

Past-Perfect.

ειπον οτι τετραμμενος ειην, *They said that I had turned myself (was in full flight).*
 ειπον ως ουδεν δεδεγμενος ειην, *They said that I had received (was in possession of) nothing.*
 ειπον οτι λελυμενος ειην, *They said that I had been released (was free).*

438.

Aorist (Pres-Indef.).

ουκ εχω οποι τραπωμαι, *I know not whither to turn myself.*
 ουδεν εστιν ο τι δεξωμαι, *There is nothing for me to receive.*
 απωρω οπως λυθω, *I am at a loss how I am to be released.*

* For the various modes of translating the subjunctive, see §§ 373—404.

† i. e. *If ever, whenever.*

439.

Aorist (Past-Indef.).

οὐκ εἶχον ὅποι τράποιμην,
οὐδὲν ἦν ὃ τι δεξαίμην,
ἠποροῦν ὅπως λυθίμην,

*I knew not whither to turn myself.
There was nothing for me to receive.
I was at a loss how I was to be released.*

440.

*IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Imperfect.*

τρέπου, *Turn yourself!*
δέχου, *Receive!*
λυοῦ, *Be released!*

441.

Perfect.

λελύσο,* *Be free!*

442.

Aorist.

τράπου, *Turn yourself!†*
δέξαι, *Receive!*
λυθήτι, *Be released!*

443.

*INFINITIVE MOOD.**Imperfect.*

τρεπείσθαι, *To turn oneself.*
δέχεσθαι, *To receive.*
λυεσθαι, *To be released.*

444.

Future.

ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς τρεψέσθαι, *There is hope that they will turn themselves.*
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς δεξέσθαι τι, *There is hope that they will receive something.*
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς λυθήσεσθαι, *There is hope that they will be released.*

445.

Perfect.

τετραφθαι, *To have turned oneself (be in full flight).*
δεδεχθαι, *To have received (be in possession).*
λελυσθαι, *To have been released (be free).*

* Middle verbs, like active verbs, can seldom have a perfect imperative; δεδεξο occurs in a peculiar signification.

† See note *, page 119.

446.

Aorist.

τράπεσθαι,	<i>To turn oneself.*</i>
δεξασθαι,	<i>To receive.</i>
λύθηναι,	<i>To be released.</i>

447.

PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect.

τρεπομενο-,	<i>Turning oneself.</i>
δεχομενο-,	<i>Receiving.</i>
λυομενο-,	<i>Being released.</i>

448.

Future.

τρεψομενο-,	<i>About to turn oneself.</i>
δεξομενο-,	<i>About to receive.</i>
λύθησομενο-,	<i>About to be released.</i>

449.

Perfect.

τετραμμενο-,	<i>Having turned oneself.</i>
δεδεγμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λελυμενο-,	<i>Having been released.</i>

450.

Aorist.

τράπομενο-,	<i>Having turned oneself</i>
δεξᾶμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λύθεντ-,	<i>Having been released.†</i>

451.

VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

λύτεος ἐστὶ μοι ὁ δεσμῶτης,	<i>I must release the prisoner.‡</i>
λυτεοὶ εἰσὶν ἡμῖν οἱ δεσμῶται,	<i>We must release the prisoners.</i>
λυτεᾷ ἐστί σοι ἡ γυνή.	<i>You must release the woman.</i>
λυταὶ εἰσιν ὑμῖν αἱ γυναῖκες,	<i>You must release the women.</i>
etc.	etc.

* For the distinction between the aorist and imperfect of the imperative and infinitive, see the corresponding parts of γραφ-.

† For the distinction between the perf. and aor. participles, compare the following sentences: λελύμενος παντὰ τολμᾷ ποιεῖν, *Now that he is free, he dares to do everything*; λύθεις ἀπηλθεν οἰκᾶδε, *On being released, he went away home*.

‡ Literally, *The prisoner is to be released by me*. For the active construction of verbals in τεο-, see § 425.

SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS CONJUGATED.

452.

εσ-, *be*.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Past-Imperf.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
S. εἰμι, <i>I am.</i>	S. ἦν or ἦ (also ἦμην) } <i>I was.</i>	S. εἶσομαι, <i>I shall be.</i>
εἶ	ἦσθῃ	εἴη (-εἰ)
ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἐσται
D.2. ἐστον	D.2. ἦστον or ἦτον	D. ἐσομεθον
ἐστον	ἦστην or ἦτην	ἐσεσθον
P. ἐσμεν	P. ἦμεν	P. ἐσομεθα
ἐστε	ἦσθε or ἦτε	ἐσεσθε
εἰσὶ(ν)	ἦσαν	ἐσονται

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. S. ὦ, ἦς, ἦ. *D.* ἦτον, ἦτον. *P.* ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσιν(ν).
Past. S. εἴην, εἴης, εἴη. *D.* εἴητον, εἴητην. *P.* εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησάν
 or εἴεν. Also, but less commonly, εἶτον, εἶμεν, etc.
Fut. εἶσοιμην, εἶσοιο, etc. [*Fut.* parallel to *Past. S.*]
IMPER. S. ἰσθῖ, ἐστω. *D.* ἐστον, ἐστων. *P.* ἐστε, ἐστωσάν or ον-
 των, less commonly ἐστων.
INFIN. εἶναι. *PART.* οντ- (N. S. ὦν, οὐσᾶ, ον).

453.

ι- (I. F. εἰ-), *go*.

INDICATIVE.

Pres.-Imp. S. εἰμι, εἶ, εἰσὶ(ν).* *D.* ἴτον, ἴτον. *P.* ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἰᾶσιν(ν).
 This tense is generally used as a future in the
 indicative.
Past-Imp. S. ἦειν or ἦᾶ, ἦεις or ἦεισθᾶ, ἦει(ν). *D.* ἦειτον or ἦητον, ἦειτην
 or ἦτην. *P.* ἦειμεν or ἦμεν, ἦειτε or ἦτε, ἦεσαν.
 The shorter forms are more common.
SUBJ. Pres. ἴω, ἴης, etc. *Past.* ἰοίμῃ or ἰοιην, ἰοίς, ἰοί, etc.
IMPER. S. ἴθι, ἴτω. *D.* ἴτον, ἴτων. *P.* ἴτε, ἰστων or ἴτωσάν.
INFIN. Imperf. εἶναι. *Fut.* ἐσεσθαι. *PART. Imperf.* οντ- (N. S. ὦν,
 οὐσᾶ, ον). *Fut.* ἐσομένο-.

* Thus accented — εἴμι, εἶ, εἴσιν; and so distinguished from the identical forms of εσ-, *be*, which are enclitic (εἰμί, εἴσιν), except the 2 p. εἴ, *thou art*.

454. ϵ - (I. F. ϵ -), *let go, send*.

This verb is conjugated like $\theta\epsilon$ - ($\tau\theta\epsilon$ -), *place*, save that the ϵ of the reduplication in the imperf. tenses is generally long in Attic; $\epsilon\eta\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\eta\upsilon\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\eta\upsilon\tau$ -, etc.; and that the 3 plur. indic. pres. is $\iota\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$, not $\iota\epsilon\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$. In the 2 aor. act. and mid. and the 1 aor. pass. the augment, which, however, is often neglected, is made in ϵ , not η (§ 251); $\alpha\nu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, *we sent up*; $\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\theta\eta\nu$ (or without augment $\alpha\phi\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$), *I was let go*. The simple verb is comparatively rare, and many parts occur only in compounds.

455. $\phi\iota\delta$ -, *see, know*.

This root, in the sense of *see*, only appears in the 2 aor. tense, which is regularly formed: on the syllabic augment $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\nu$ (i. e. $\epsilon\phi\iota\delta\omicron\nu$), see § 251.

With the signification *know*, the perfect and future tenses are formed: they are as follows:—

INDICATIVE.		
<i>Present-Perfect.</i>	<i>Past-Perfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
S. $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha$, <i>I know.</i>	$\eta\delta\eta$ or $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\nu$, <i>I knew.</i>	$\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$
$\omicron\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$	$\eta\delta\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ or $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$	etc.
$\omicron\iota\delta\epsilon(\nu)$	$\eta\delta\eta$ or $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota(\nu)$	
D.2. $\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu$ also $\eta\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$	
$\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\eta\nu$ $\eta\sigma\tau\eta\nu$	
P. $\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$ † $\eta\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$	
$\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon$	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$ $\eta\sigma\tau\epsilon$	
$\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$ *	$\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$	

SUBJ. Pres. $\epsilon\iota\delta\omega$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, etc. Past. $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$, etc.

IMPER. $\iota\sigma\theta\iota$, $\iota\sigma\tau\omega$, etc. INFIN. $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$. PART. $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\tau$ - (N. S. $\epsilon\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\upsilon\iota\alpha$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$).

456. $\phi\iota\kappa$ -, *be like*.

INDIC. Pres.-Perf. $\epsilon\omega\iota\kappa\alpha$, *I am like*, etc. 3 pl. $\epsilon\omega\iota\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$ or $\epsilon\iota\zeta\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$. Past-Perf. $\epsilon\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu$.

INFIN. $\epsilon\omega\iota\kappa\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$. PART. $\epsilon\omega\iota\kappa\omicron\tau$ - or $\epsilon\iota\kappa\omicron\tau$ -.

457. $\phi\alpha$ -, *say*,

is conjugated like $\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, *stand*, except that it is without reduplication in the imperf. tenses, and that the 2 sing. pres. has an anomalous ι subsc.

* The regularly formed $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\tau\epsilon$, $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$ are rare in classical Greek.

† Also $\eta\delta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\delta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, § 298: and in 2 p. sing. $\eta\delta\eta\varsigma$ or $\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

Pres.-Imperf. φημί, φης, φησί(ν), φάμεν, etc.

Past-Imperf. εφην, εφησθα (rarely εφης), εφη, etc.: this tense is also used as an aorist.

The future φησω and 1 aor. εφησά are only found with the signification *assert*.

458. From a C. F. α-, *say*, supposed by some to be φα- with the consonant thrown off, are formed ημί, *say I*; ην, *said I*; and η, *said he*. These forms are used parenthetically, like the Latin *inquam*, and only occur in a few phrases.

459. From the root χρα- is formed an impersonal verb signifying *necessity* :—

INDIC. *Pres.* χρη, *oportet*. *Past.* εχρην or χρην. *Fut.* χρησει.

SUBJ. *Pres.* χρη. *Past.* χρειη.

INFIN. χρηναι. PART. (το) χρεων.

460. Sometimes two or more verbs, which are conjugated in part only, are used to supply each other's deficiencies. Thus are conjugated

αίρε- and ἐλ- (φέλ-), *take*. *Pres.* αίρεω ; *fut.* αίρησω ; *perf.* ήρηκά ; 2 aor. είλον ; 1 aor. pass. ήρεθην.

εδ- and φάγ-, *eat*. *Pres.* εσθιω (earlier εδω and εσθω) ; *fut.* εδομαι ; *perf.* εδηδοκά ; 2 aor. εφάγον ; 1 aor. pass. ηδεσθην.

ερχ- (m.), ι-, and ελϋθ-, *come*. *Pres.* ερχομαι ; *past-imperf.* ήά ; *fut.* ελευσομαι, oftener ειμί ; *perf.* εληλϋθά ; 2 aor. ηλθον. In the other moods the forms of ι- are used in the imperf. instead of those of ερχ-.

ζα- and βιο-, *live*. *Pres.* ζω ; *fut.* ζησω and βιωσομαι ; *perf.* βεβιωκά ; 2 aor. βειων.

θρεχ- and δρᾶμ- (or δρεμ-), *run*. *Pres.* τρεχω ; *fut.* δρᾶμouμαι (rarely θρεξομαι) ; *perf.* δεδρᾶμηκά ; 2 aor. εδρᾶμον (1 aor. εθρεξά rare).

όρα-, οπ-, and ιδ- (Fιδ-), *see*. *Pres.* όρω ; *fut.* οψομαι ; *perf.* έωράκά ; 2 aor. ειδον ; *pass. perf.* έωράμαι and ωμμαι ; 1 aor. ωφθην.

φα-, ερ- (ρέ-), and ειπ- (Fεπ-), *say*. *Pres.* φημί ; *fut.* ερῶ ; *perf.* ειρηκά ; 2 aor. ειπον ; 1 aor. pass. ερήθην. Some forms of the 1 aor. act. ειπά also frequently occur.

φέρ-, οι-, and ενεκ- (εγκ-), *carry*. *Pres.* φερω ; *fut.* οισω ; *perf.* ενηνοχά ; 2 aor. ηνεγκον ; 1 aor. ηνεγκά. For the variation of usage between the two aorists, consult the Dictionary.

461. In like manner the passive of *κτεν*-, *kill*, does not occur in Attic prose, the tenses of *θᾶν*- or *ἀποθᾶν*- being used instead—*ἀποθνήσκουσιν*, *they are being put to death*; *τεθνηκεν*, *he is killed*; *ἀπεθᾶνον*, *they were killed*. So the fut. and 2 aor. mid. of *ἀποδο*-, *ἀποδωσομαι* and *ἀπεδομην*, are found in connection with *πρα*-, *sell* (pres. *πῖπρασκω*; perf. *πεπράκᾱ*): and a 1 aor. *ἐπριάμην* in connection with *ωνε*-, (m.), *buy*.

PRINCIPAL TENSES OF VERBS.

462. In the following Tables of the Principal Tenses of Verbs, the tenses are arranged in the following order,—present-imperfect, future, present-perfect, aorist.* The tenses of the passive are divided from those of the active by a colon (:). The letter M signifies that the middle voice is in use. From the pres.-imperf. act. may be deduced the past-imperf. act., and the pres. and past-imperf. mid. and pass.: from the fut. act. the fut. mid. (and fut.-imperf. pass.); from the pres.-perfect the past-perfect; from the aor. act. the aor. mid. (generally); and from the aor. pass. the fut.-indef. pass. When a middle form is cited among the tenses of the active, or a passive form among the tenses of the middle, etc., it is to be understood as ranging with them in meaning. The verbs are divided into the classes distinguished in §§ 262—270.

A verbal root is often strengthened in two ways, i. e. has two increased forms, some tenses being derived from one, some from the other: as, C. F. *λάβ*- (*ελάβον*), I. F. *λαμβᾶν*- (*λαμβάνω*) and *ληβ*- (*ληψομαι*). In this case the word is classified according to the form appearing in the present, and the other form is generally given after the pure C. F.: thus, *λάβ*- (*ληβ*-); but when the secondary increased form is made by an affixed *ε*, as, C. F. *μάθ*- (*εμάθον*), I. F. *μανθᾶν*- (*μανθάνω*), and *μάθε*- (*μεμάθηκα*), the C. F. is written *μάθ-ε*-.

* When the 1st and 2nd aorists (or perfects) are both in use, they are both given, without a comma interposed. They are not distinguished by (1) or (2) prefixed, as the learner should recognise them by the formation. They are to be regarded as identical in meaning unless the contrary is stated: but that form is generally placed first which occurs most frequently.

A small stroke prefixed to a form (-διδρασκω, etc.) signifies that that form is only, or at least principally, found in compounds.*

I. The crude form is not increased : § 262.

463.	K, Γ, X.
πλεκ-, <i>plait</i>	· πλεκω, πλεξω, πέπλεχα, επλεξα : πεπλεγμαι, επλάκην and επλεχθην. M.
ήκ-, <i>come</i>	ήκω (<i>I am come</i>), ήξω.
διωκ-, <i>pursue</i>	διωκω, διωξω and -ξομαι, εδιωξα : εδιωχθην. M.
ελκ- and ελκυ-, <i>draw</i>	ελκω, ελξω and ελκῦσω, ειλκῦκα, ειλκῦσα : ειλκυσμαι, ειλκυσθην. M.
δερκ- (m.), <i>see</i>	δερκομαι, δερξομαι, δεδorka (= pres.), εδράκον εδερχθην and εδράκην.
ἄγ-, <i>lead</i>	ἄγω, αξω, ηχα, ηγάγον and ηξα (very rare) : ηγμαι, ηχθην. M.
λεγ-, <i>lay, collect</i>	λεγω, λεξω, -ειλοχα, ελεξα : λελεγμαι and -ειλεγμαι, ελεχθην and ελεγην. M.
—, <i>tell</i>	λεγω, λεξω, ελεξα : λελεγμαι, ελεχθην. M. with a perf. δι-ειλεγμαι.
φλεγ-, <i>scorch</i>	φλεγω, φλεξω, εφλεξα : πεφλεγμαι, εφλεχθην and εφλεγην.
ορεγ-, <i>stretch</i>	ορεγω and ορεγνῦμι, ορεξω, ωρεξα : ορωρεγμαι, ωρεχθην. M.
φθεγγ- (m.), <i>speak</i>	φθεγγομαι, φθεγξομαι, εφθεγμαι, εφθεγξῆμην.
οιγ-, <i>open</i> , and · ἄν-οιγ-	οιγω and οιγνῦμι, οιξω, ωξα : also in the compound ἄν-εωχα and ἄν-εωγα (intr.), ἄν-εφξα : ἄν-εωγμαι, ἄν-εωχθην.
στεργ-, <i>love</i>	στεργω, στερξω, εστοργα, εστερξα.
ειργ- & είργ- (Fery-), <i>shut (out or in)†</i>	ειργω and είργνῦμι, ειρξω (εί-), ειρξα (εί-) : ειργμαι (εί-), ειρχθην (εί-).
μάχ-ε-‡ (m.), <i>fight</i>	μῦχομαι, μᾶχουμαι and μᾶχεσομαι (Ion.), μεμᾶχημαι, εμᾶχσαμην.
δεχ- (m.), <i>receive</i>	δεχομαι, δεξομαι, δεδεγμαι, δεδεξῆμην : εδεχθην.

* It is not, however, attempted to distinguish *all* those forms which are only so found—a task proper to Dictionaries and special treatises, such as those of Buttmann and Veitch, works from which, and from Ahrens' *Greek Accidence*, great assistance has been derived in drawing up these lists.

† The aspirated forms signify *shut in*, the unaspirated *shut out* : but the distinction is not observed in Homer.

‡ To be read 'μαχ- and μαχε-.'

έχ- (σεχ-ε-), <i>hold, have</i>	εχω and ισχω (§ 485), έξω and σχησω, εσχηκα, εσχον : εσχημαι, εσχεθην. M.
θρεχ-, <i>run</i>	τρεχω, θρεξομαι, εθρεξα. Fut. and aor. rare; see § 460.
οιχ-ε- (m.), <i>be gone</i>	οιχομαι, οιχησομαι, οιχωκα.
αρχ-, <i>be first,* rule</i>	αρχω, αρχω, ηρξα : ηρχθην.
— (m.), <i>begin</i>	αρχομαι, αρχομαι, ηρχμαι, ηρξάμην.

464.

T, Δ, Θ.

πητ- and πετα- (m.), <i>fly</i>	πητομαι (Att.) and πετᾶμαι, πετησομαι and πτησομαι, πεποτημαι (§ 269), επτομην επτᾶμην and (poet.) επτην. Late authors have an anomalous present ιπτᾶμαι.
ἄνυ-τ-, <i>accomplish</i>	ἄνυτω and ἄνυω, ἄνυσω, ηνῦκα, ηνῦσα : ηνυσμαι, ηνυσθην. M.
αδ- (αιιδ-), <i>sing.</i>	αδω, ασομαι and ασω, ησα : ησμαι, ησθην. Also αιιδω, αιισομαι, etc. in the poets.
εδ-, <i>eat</i>	εδω (poet.); see εδ-, § 460.
ηδ- (m.), <i>be pleased</i>	ηδομαι, ησθησομαι, ησθην. See εδ-, § 477.
κλειδ- and κληδ-, <i>shut</i>	κλειω, κλεισω, κεκλεικα, εκκλεισα : κεκλεισμαι and κεκλειμαι, εκκλεισθην. Also in older Attic κληω, κλησω, etc.
ψευδ-, <i>deceive</i>	ψευδω, ψευσω, εψευσα : εψευσμαι, εψευσθην. M.
σπενδ-, <i>pour</i>	σπενδω, σπεισω, εσπεισα : εσπεισμαι. M.
περθ-, <i>destroy</i>	περθω, περσω, επερσα and επράθον (Epic). The common form is πορθε-, § 269.
αχθ- (m.), <i>be vexed</i>	αχθυμαι, αχθεσομαι, ηχθεσθην.

465.

Π, Β, Φ.

έπ- (σεπ-), <i>be busy about</i>	-έπω, -έψω, -εσπον. More frequently in the middle
— (m.), <i>follow</i>	έπομαι, έψομαι, έσπομην.†
βλεπ-, <i>see</i>	βλεπω, βλεψω and -ψομαι, βεβλεφα, εβλεψα.

* Also *be the first to* —, and so *begin*, with reference to others following.

† The aspirate on this 2 aor. is anomalous, as ε is of course augment, and σ represents the ' of the root έπ-: we should therefore have expected εσπομην = ε-σεπ-ομην : (compare ε-σπον in the active, and εσχον, επτομην, 2 aorists of σεχ- and πετ-). Accordingly in the unaugmented forms ε disappears, at least in the ordinary language, σπωμαι, σπείσθαι, etc.

δρεπ-, <i>pluck</i>	δρεπω and (late) δρεπτω, δρεψω, εδρεψα. M.
τρεπ-, <i>turn</i>	τρεπω, τρεψω, τетроφα and τετράφα, ετρεψα αυα ετράπον (poet.): τετραμμαι, ετρεφθην and ετράπην. M.
πεμπ-, <i>send</i>	πεμπω, πεμψω, πεπομφα, επεμψα: πεπεμμαι (-μψαι), επεμφθην. M.
τερπ-, <i>gladden</i>	τερπω, τερψω, ετερψα: ετερφθην and εταρπην (Ep.). M.
σεβ- (m.), <i>revere</i>	σεβομαι (rarely σεβω), εσεφθην (very rare).
γράφ-, <i>write</i>	γράφω, γραψω, γεγράφα, εγραψα: γεγραμμαι, εγράψην. M.
θρεφ-, <i>nourish</i>	τρεφω, θρεψω, τетроφα (trans. and intr.), εθρεψα: τεθραμμαι, ετράψην and εθρεφθην. M.
στρεφ-, <i>twist</i>	στρεφω, στρεψω, εστροφα, εστρεψα: εστραμ- μαι, εστράψην and εστρεφθην. M.
μεμφ- (m.), <i>blame</i>	μεμφομαι, μεμψομαι, εμεμψάμην and εμεμφθην.

466.

P, Λ, N, M.

δερ-, <i>flay</i>	δερω, δερῶ,* εδειρα: δεδαρμαι, εδάρην.
φερ-, <i>bear, carry</i>	φερω; see § 460.
εθελ-ε- and θελ-ε-, <i>will, choose</i>	εθελω, εθελησω, ηθεληκα, ηθελησα. Also θελω, etc.
μελ-ε-, <i>be a care</i>	μελω, μελησω, μεμηλα, εμελησα.†
επί-μελ-ε- (m.), <i>care for</i>	επίμελομαι and -λεομαι, -μελησομαι, -μεμελημαι, -εμεληθην. The poets also use the simple μελομαι, etc.
μελλ-ε-, <i>be going (to)</i>	μελλω, μελλησω, εμελλησα (and ημ-).
βουλ-ε-, <i>wish</i>	βουλομαι, βουλησομαι, βεβουλημαι, εβουληθην (ηβ-).
μεν-ε-, <i>remain</i>	μενω, μενῶ, μεμενηκα, εμεινα.
νεμ-ε-, <i>allot</i>	νεμω, νεμῶ, νενεμηκα, ενειμα: νενεμμαι, ενε- μηθην. M.

467.

A.

τλα-, <i>suffer, dare</i>	—, τλησομαι, τετληκα, ετλην.
δρα-, <i>do</i>	δραω, δρᾶσω, δεδράκα, εδράσα: δεδράμαι, εδρα- σθην.

* In these contract futures the circumflex accent over the ω is printed, to indicate the inflection.

† The tenses of the active are chiefly used impersonally, μελει, μελησει, etc.

<i>όρα-, see</i>	<i>όρω, έωράκα</i> : see § 460.
<i>χρα-, give (an oracle)</i>	<i>χraw, χρησω, κεχρηκα, εχρησα</i> : <i>κεχρησμαι, εχρησθην</i> . M. (<i>consult an oracle</i>). See <i>χρα-</i> , § 485.
<i>χρα- (m.), use (furnish oneself)</i>	<i>χραομαι</i> (inf. <i>χρησθαι</i> , etc., § 273, n.), <i>χρησομαι, κεχρημαι, εχρησάμην</i> .
<i>κτα- (m.), acquire</i>	<i>κταομαι, κτησομαι, κекτημαι</i> and <i>εκτημαι, εκτησάμην</i> : <i>εκτηθην</i> .
<i>δύνα- (m.), be able</i>	<i>δύνάμαι, δύνησομαι, δεδύνημαι, εδύνηθην</i> (ηδ-) <i>εδύνασθην</i> and <i>εδύνησάμην</i> (Ep.).
<i>επιστα- (m.), know</i>	<i>επιστάμαι, επιστησομαι, ηπιστηθην</i> . Other verbs in α (<i>εα, ια, ρα</i>) are conjugated like
<i>τίμα-, honour</i>	<i>τίμαω, τίμησω, τετίμηκα, ετίμησα</i> : <i>τετίμημαι, ετίμηθην</i> . M.
<i>πειρα-, try</i>	<i>πειraw, πειράσω, πεπειράκα, επειράσα</i> : <i>πεπειράμαι, επειράθην</i> . M. (= act.) with 1 aor. pass. and mid.
<i>θεα- (m.), behold</i>	<i>θεαομαι, θεάσομαι, τεθεάμαι, εθεασάμην</i> .

468.

E.

<i>δε-, bind</i>	<i>δεω, δησω, δεδεκα, εδησα</i> : <i>δεδεμαι, εδεθην</i> .
<i>δεε-, want, lack</i>	<i>δεω, δεησω, δεδεηκα, εδεησα</i> . Also impersonally <i>δει, δεησει</i> , etc.
— (m.), <i>want, ask</i>	<i>δεομαι, δεησομαι, δεδεημαι, εδεηθην</i> .
<i>αινε-, praise</i>	<i>αινεω, αινεσω (-ησω poet.), ηνεκα, ηνεσα (-ησα poet.)</i> : <i>ηνημαι, ηνηθην</i> . Chiefly used in the compound <i>επαινε-</i> , (fut. <i>επαινεσω</i> and <i>-σομαι</i>).
<i>αιρε-, take</i>	<i>αίρεω, αίρησω, ήρηκα</i> : <i>ήρημαι, ήρεθην</i> . M. See § 460.

Other verbs in ε are conjugated like

<i>αιτε-, ask</i>	<i>αιτεω, αιτησω, ητηκα, ητησα</i> : <i>ητημαι, ητηθην</i> . M.
<i>ήγε- (m.), lead</i>	<i>ήγεομαι, ήγησομαι, ήγημαι, ήγησάμην</i> .

469.

I.

<i>κονι-, make dusty</i>	<i>κονίω, κονίσω, εκονίσα</i> : <i>κεκονίμαι</i> . M.
<i>τι-, honour</i>	<i>τίω, τίσω, ετίσα</i> : <i>τετίμαι</i> .*
<i>χρι-, rub, anoint</i>	<i>χρίω, χρίσω, εχρίσα</i> : <i>κεχρισμαι, εχρισθην</i> . M.

* This word is confined to the poets: in prose *τίμα-* is used instead. See also *τι-*, § 478.

παι-, <i>strike</i>	παιω, παισω and παιισω, πεπαικα, επαισα. In pass. πλᾶγ- is more used, § 474.
σει-, <i>shake</i>	σειω, σεισω, σεσεικα, εσεισα : σεσείσμαι, εσεισθην. M.
δφει- (δφι-), <i>fear</i>	—, δεισομαι (Ep.), δεδοικα and δεδια (<i>I fear</i>), εδεισα. Homer has also a pres. δειδω (in 1 p. only).
οι-ε- (m.), <i>think</i>	οιομαι and οιμαι (so φορην and φωην), οησομαι, ωηθην.
κει- (m.), <i>lie</i>	κειμαι, κεισομαι.

470.

O.

βιο-, <i>live</i>	βιοω, βιωσομαι, βεβιωκα, εβιων and εβιωσα (rare).
ἄνᾱλο- (ανᾶ-φᾶλο-), use up	ἄνᾱλω and ἄνᾱλίσκω, ἄνᾱλωσω, ἄνᾱλωκα (or ανηλ-), ἄνᾱλωσα (ηλ-) : ἄνᾱλωμαι (ηλ-), ἄνᾱλωθην (ηλ-).
ἄρο-, <i>plough</i>	αρωω, αρωσω, ηροσα : αρηρομαι, ηροθην.
δουλο-, <i>enslave</i>	Other verbs in o are conjugated like δουλωω, δουλωσω, δεδουλωκα, εδουλωσα : δεδουλωμαι, εδουλωθην. M.
χειρο- (m.), <i>subdue</i>	χειροομαι, χειρωσομαι, εχειρωσάμην : κεχειρωμαι, εχειρωθην.

471.

Υ.

δυ-, <i>cause to enter</i>	-δύω, -δύσω, -εδύσα : -δεδύμαι, -εδύθην.
—, <i>enter</i> , and (tr.) <i>put on</i>	δύομαι and δύνω (IV.), δύσομαι, δεδύκα, εδύν and (rarer) εδύσάμην.
θυ-, <i>sacrifice</i>	θύω, θύσω, τεθύκα, εθύσα : τεθύμαι, ετύθην. M.
λυ-, <i>loosen</i>	λύω, λύσω, λελύκα, ελύσα : λελύμαι, ελύθην. M.
κωλυ-, <i>hinder</i>	κωλύω, κωλύσω, κεκωλύκα, εκωλύσα : κεκωλύμαι, εκωλύθην. M.
ρύ- (m.), <i>rescue</i>	ρύομαι, ρύσομαι, ερρύσάμην.
ερν- and ειρν-, <i>drum</i>	ερνώ and ειρνώ, ερῶσω ερνω and ειρῶσω, ειρῶσα : ειρῶμαι and ειρυσμαι, ειρυσθην. M.
φυ-, (tr.) <i>produce</i>	φύω, φύσω, εφύσα.
—, (intr.) <i>be born</i>	φύομαι, φύσομαι, πεφύκα, εφύν.
παυ- (παφ-?), <i>make to cease</i>	πανώ, παύσω, πεπαυκα, επαυσα : πεπαυμαι, επαυθην and επαυσθην. M.
θραυ-, <i>break</i>	θρανώ, θραύσω, εθραυσα : τεθραυμαι and τεθραυσμαι, εθραυσθην.

κελευ-, <i>order</i>	κελευω, κελευσω, κεκελευκα, εκελευσα : κεκελευ- σμαι, εκελευσθην. M.
Other verbs in <i>ευ</i> are conjugated like	
βουλευ-, <i>deliberate</i>	βουλευω, βουλευσω, βεβουλευκα, εβουλευσα : βεβουλευμαι, εβουλευθην. M.
ἄκου- (<i>ακοφ- ?</i>), <i>hear</i>	ἄκουω, ἄκουσομαι, ἄκηκα, ηκουσα : ηκουσμαι, ηκουσθην.

II. The root-vowel is strengthened : § 263.

472.

a. Verbs ending in a mute.

τᾶκ-, <i>melt</i> (tr.)	τηκω, τηξω, ετηξα.
— (intr.)	τηκομαι, τετηκα, ετᾶκην.
φῦγ-, <i>flee</i>	φευγω, φευξομαι and -ξομαι, πεφευγα, εφῦγον.
τύχ-, <i>prepare</i>	τευχω, τευξω, τετευχα, ετευξα : τετυγμαι, ετυχ- θην. M.
πίθ-, <i>persuade</i>	πειθω, πεισω, πεπεικα and πεποιθα (intr.), επεισα and επιθον (poet.) : πεπεισμαι, επεισθην. M.
σᾶπ-, <i>rot</i> (tr.)	σηπω, σηψω, εσηψα.
— (intr.)	σηπομαι, σεσηπα, εσᾶπην.
λείπ-, <i>leave</i>	λειπω, λειψω, λελοιπα, ελιπον and ελειψα (rare): λελειμμαι, ελειφθην. M.
τριβ-, <i>rub</i>	τριβω, τριψω, τετριβα, ετριψα : τετριμμαι, ετριβ- θην and ετριφθην. M.
ἄλϊφ-, <i>anoint</i>	ἄλειφω, ἄλειψω, ἄληλϊφα, ηλειψα : ἄληλιμμαι, ηλειφθην. M.

473.

b. P, N.

ᾶρ- (<i>αερ-</i>), <i>raise</i>	αιρω (<i>αιρω</i>), ᾶρῶ (<i>αερῶ</i>), ηрка, ηρα : ηρμαι, ηρθην. M. with 1 and 2 aor.
κάθᾱρ-, <i>cleanse</i>	κάθαιρω, κάθᾱρῶ, εκάθηρα : κεκάθαρμαι, εκάθιρ- θην. M.
χᾶρ-, <i>rejoice</i>	χαιρω, χαιρησω, κεχᾶρκα and κεχᾶρημαι, εχᾶρην.
ερ-ε. (m.), <i>ask</i>	ειρομαι (Ion.), ερησομαι, ηρομην.
ἄγερ-, <i>collect</i>	ἄγειρω, ἄγηγερκα, ηγειρα : ἄγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.
εγερ-, <i>rouse</i>	εγειρω, εγερῶ, εγρηγορα (intr.), ηγειρα : εγηγερ- μαι, ηγερθην. M.
φθερ-, <i>spoil, de- stroy</i>	φθειρω, φθερῶ, εφθαρκα and εφθορα (tr. and intr.), εφθειρα : εφθαρμαι, εφθᾶρην. M.
κερ-, <i>shear</i>	κειρω, κερῶ, εκειρα (<i>κερσω</i> and <i>εκερσα</i> , poet.) : κεκαρμαι, εκᾶρην.

K

περ-, <i>pierce</i>	πειρω, <i>πειρα</i> : πεπαρμαι, <i>επάρην</i> .
σπερ-, <i>son</i>	σπειρω, <i>σπερῶ</i> , <i>εσπειρα</i> : <i>εσπαρμαι, εσπάρην</i> .
οδῦρ- (m.), <i>lament</i>	οδῦρομαι, <i>οδῦρομαι, ωδῦρᾶμην</i> .
φᾶν-, (tr.) <i>shew</i>	φαίνω, <i>φᾶνῶ</i> , <i>πεφαγκα</i> , <i>εφηνα</i> : <i>πεφασμαι, εφαιθην</i> .
—, (intr.) <i>appear</i>	φαίνομαι, <i>φᾶνομαι, πεφηνα, εφᾶνην</i> .
μιᾶν-, <i>stain</i>	μιαίνω, <i>μιᾶνῶ</i> , <i>εμιᾶνα</i> : <i>μεμιασμαι, εμιασθην</i> .
κρᾶν-, <i>accomplish</i>	κραίνω, <i>κρᾶνῶ</i> , <i>εκρᾶνα</i> : <i>εκρανθην</i> . Like these three are conjugated many words in <i>ᾶν</i> (<i>ιαν, ραν</i>).
τε-ν-, <i>stretch</i>	τεινω, <i>τενῶ</i> , <i>τετᾶκα</i> , <i>ετείνα</i> : <i>τετᾶμαι, ετᾶθην</i> . M.
κτε-ν-, <i>kill</i>	κτεινω, <i>κτενῶ</i> , <i>εκτονα</i> and (later) <i>εκτᾶκα, εκτεινα εκτᾶνον</i> and (poet.) <i>εκτᾶν</i> . In prose <i>ἄπο-κτεν-</i> is used. For the passive, <i>θᾶν</i> (<i>απο-θαν-</i>) was commonly employed, § 461.
κλῖ-ν-, <i>bend</i>	κλίνω, <i>κλῖνῶ</i> , <i>κεκλίκα</i> , <i>εκλῖνα</i> : <i>κεκλίμαι, εκκλίθην</i> (<i>-νθην</i> poet.) and <i>εκκλίνην</i> . M.
κρί-ν-, <i>separate, decide</i>	κρίνω, <i>κρίνῶ</i> , <i>κεκρίκα</i> , <i>εκρίνα</i> : <i>κεκρίμαι, εκκρίθην</i> . M.
<i>ἄπο-κρίν-</i> (m.), <i>answer</i>	<i>ἄποκρίνομαι, -κρίνομαι, -κεκρίμαι, ἄπεκρίνᾶμην</i> and (late) <i>-εκκρίθην</i> .
<i>ἄμυν-, ward off</i>	<i>ἄμυνω, ἄμυνῶ</i> , <i>ημῖνα</i> .
<i>οξύν-, sharpen</i>	<i>οξύνω, ωξυγκα</i> : <i>ωξυμμαι</i> } And like these many words in <i>ύν</i> . or <i>ωξυσμαι, ωξυνθην</i> .
<i>οφελ-,* owe</i>	<i>οφείλω</i> and <i>οφείλλω</i> (Ep.), <i>οφείλῃσω, ωφείλῃκα, ωφείλῃσα</i> and (in a peculiar sense) <i>ωφείλον</i> .

III. ι cons. is added : § 264.

474.

a. K, Γ, X (T).

φῦλᾶκ-, <i>watch</i>	φύλασσω (<i>-ττω</i>), <i>φύλαξω</i> , <i>πεφύλᾶχα</i> , <i>εφύλαξα</i> : <i>πεφύλαγμαι, εφύλαχθην</i> . M.
εἰλῖκ-, <i>roll</i>	<i>ελισσω</i> and <i>εἰλίσσω</i> , <i>εἰλιξω</i> (<i>εἰ-</i>), <i>εἰλιξα</i> : <i>εἰλιγμαι, εἰλιχθην</i> . M.
φρῖκ-, <i>bristle, shiver</i>	<i>φρισσω</i> , <i>φριξω</i> , <i>πεφρίκα</i> , <i>εφριξα</i> .
κηρυῖκ-, <i>proclaim</i>	<i>κηρυσσω</i> , <i>κηρυξω</i> , <i>κεκηρῦχα</i> , <i>εκηρυξα</i> : <i>κεκηρυγμαι, εκκηρυχθην</i> .
αλλᾶγ-, <i>exchange</i>	<i>αλλασσω</i> , <i>αλλαξω</i> , <i>ηλλᾶχα</i> , <i>ηλλαξα</i> : <i>ηλλαγμαι, ηλλαχθην</i> and <i>ηλλᾶγην</i> . M

* For other verbs in λ see § 476.

πλάγ- (πληγ-), <i>strike</i>	πλησσω, πληξω, πεπληγα, ἐπληξα : πεπληγμαι, ἐπληγην and (Att.) -επλάγην. M.
πραγ-, <i>do</i>	πρασσω, πραξω, πεπραχα and πεπραγα (intr.), ἐπραξα : πεπραγμαι, ἐπραχθην. M.
τάγ-, <i>arrange</i> πάταγ-, <i>strike</i>	τασσω, ταξω, τετάχα, εταξα : τεταγμαι, εταχθην. M. πάτασσω, πάταξω, ἐπάταξα. Rare in pass.: see πλάγ-.
σφάγ-, <i>slay</i>	σφαττω and σφαζω, σφαξω, εσφαξα : εσφαγμαι, εσφάγην and εσφαχθην (rare).
τάραχ-, <i>stir up</i> , <i>confound</i>	τάρασσω, τάραξω, τετρηχα (intr.), ετάραξα : τετράραγμαι, ετάραχθην.
ορύχ-, <i>dig</i>	ορυσσω, ορυξω, ορωρύχα, ωρυξα : οωρυγμαι and (later) ωρυγμαι, ωρυχθην.
πᾶτ-, <i>sprinkle</i> πλάτ-, <i>mould</i>	πασσω, πᾶσω, ἐπᾶσα : πεπασμαι, ἐπασθην. πλασσω, πλάσω, ἐπλάσα : πεπλασμαι, ἐπλασθην. M.
πεπ-, <i>cook</i>	πεσσω and (later) πεπτω, πεψω, ἐπεψα : πεπεμμαι, ἐπεφθην. Compare πεμπ-, § 465.

475.

b. Δ.

φεργᾶδ- (m.), <i>worsh</i>	εργάζομαι, ἐργᾶσομαι, ἐιργασμαι, ἐιργᾶσθην : ἐιργασθην.
δᾶμ-ᾶδ-, <i>tame</i>	δᾶμαζω and δαμνημι (§ 481, n.), δᾶμάσω and δᾶμῶ, ἐδᾶμάσα : δεδμημαι, ἐδᾶμασθην and ἐδᾶμην.

Other verbs in ᾶδ are conjugated like

θαυμάδ-, <i>wonder</i>	θαυμαζω, θαυμάσομαι, τεθαυμάκα, εθαυμάσα : τεθαυμασμαι, εθαυμάσθην.
φράδ-, <i>tell</i>	φραζω, φράσω, πεφράκα, εφράσα and (Ep.) πεφράδον : πεφρασμαι, εφρασθην.
ἔδ- (σεδ-),* <i>sit</i>	chiefly occurring in composition with κατᾶ
κάθεδ- } <i>scut, sit</i>	κάθιζω, κάθιῶ, ἐκάθισα and κάθισα.
and κάθιδ- } (m.) <i>sit</i>	κάθιζομαι, κάθεδουμαι, ἐκάθεζομην.

* The simple word is rare. On the connection between the forms ἔδ- and ἰδ-, and the existence of a present ἰζομαι, see σεδ-, § 485, and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 129, etc. From the same root are regularly made (§ 251) a 1 aor. act. and mid., εἶπα and εἰσᾶμην, and a fut. ἔσομαι: there is also a perfect ἤμαι, κάθημαι, *I sit*.

Verbs in ἴδ are conjugated like

νομῖδ-, <i>deem, think</i>	νομίζω, νομίσω (Att. νομιῶ), <i>νενομίκα, ενομίσα. νενομισμαι, ενομισθην.</i>
χᾶριδ- (m.), <i>do a favour</i>	χάριζομαι, χάριονμαι, <i>κεχάρισμαι, εχάρισάμην.</i>
ἀρμोट-, <i>fit</i>	ἀρμοζω and ἀρμοττω, ἀρμοσω, ἤρμοκα, ἤρμοσα : ἤρμοσμαι, ἤρμοσθην. See σφᾶγ-, § 474.
σωδ- and σω-, <i>save</i>	σωζω and σωω (Ep.), σωσω, σεσωκα, εσωσα : σεσωσμαι and σεσωμαι, εσωθην.
ἀρπαδ- and ἀρπαγ-, <i>seize</i>	ἀρπαζω, ἀρπάσω and -σομαι, ἥρπακα, ἥρπασα : ἥρπασμαι, ἥρπασθην. Also (but not Attic) ἀρπαξω, ἥρπαξα, etc. occur, and a late 2 aor. pass. ἥρπάγην.
παιδ- and παιγ-, <i>sport</i>	παιζω, παιξομαι and -ξομαι, πεπαικα, επαισα : πεπαισμαι. Later επαιξα, etc.
κραγ-, <i>scream</i>	κραζω, κεκραξομαι, κεκράγα, -εκράγον.
ρέγ- (Frey-) and εργ- (Fery-), <i>work</i>	ρέζω and ερδω, ρέξω and ερξω, εοργα (Feforga), ερρέξα and ερξα (Ion.).
στιγ-, <i>prick</i>	στιζω, στιξω, εστιξα : εστιγμαι.
οιμωγ-, <i>cry</i> οἰμοι	οιμώζω, οιμώξομαι, ωμωξα : ωμωγμαι.
νίβ-, <i>wash</i>	νιζω (late νιπτω), νιψω, νιψα : νενιμμαι, νιψθην. M.

476.

c. Λ.

ἄλ- (m.), <i>leap</i>	ἄλλομαι, ἄλουμαι, ἤλαμην and ἤλομην.
βᾶλ-, <i>throw</i>	βαλλω, βᾶλῶ, βεβληκα, εβᾶλον : βεβλημαι, εβληθην. M.
σφᾶλ-, <i>trip up</i>	σφαλλω, σφᾶλῶ, εσφαλκα, εσφηλα : εσφαλμαι, εσφᾶλην.
αγγελ-, <i>report</i>	αγγελλω, αγγελῶ, ηγγελκα, ηγγειλα : ηγγελμαι, ηγγελθην. M.
τελ-, <i>raise, rise</i>	τελλω, τεταλκα, ετειλα : τεταλμαι. M. (Chiefly in compounds.)
στελ-, <i>equip</i>	στελλω, στελῶ, εσταλκα, εστειλα : εσταλμαι, εστᾶλην. M.
τίλ-, <i>pluck</i>	τιλλω, τίλω, ετίλα : τετιλμαι. M.

IV. A consonantal affix is added : § 265.

477.

a. ᾶν or ν is added.

θίγ-, *touch*

θιγγᾶνω, θιξομαι, εθίγον.

λάχ- (ληχ-, λεγχ-), <i>get by lot</i>	λαγχᾶνω, ληξομαι, εἰληχα and λελογχα (Ion.), εἰλᾶχον : εἰληγμαι, ἐληχθην.
τύχ-ε- (τευχ-), <i>hit, happen</i>	τυγχᾶνω, τευξομαι, τετύχηκα, ἐτύχον.
ἄμαρτ-ε-, <i>miss the mark, err</i>	ἄμαρτᾶνω, ἄμαρτησομαι, ἤμαρτηκα, ἤμαρτον : ἤμαρτημαι, ἤμαρτηθην.
βλαστ-ε-, <i>grow</i>	βλαστᾶνω, βλαστησω, ἐβλαστηκα (βεβλ-), ἐβλαστον.
ἄδ-ε- (Fud-), <i>please</i>	ἀνδᾶνω, ἄδησω, ἑᾶδα (FeFāda), ἑᾶδον.
χᾶδ- (χευδ-), <i>hold</i>	χανδᾶνω, χεισομαι, κεχανδα, ἐχᾶδον.
λάθ- (ληθ-), <i>lie hid</i>	λανθᾶνω and ληθω (II.), λησω, λεληθα, ἐλᾶθον : λελησμαι.
— (m.), <i>forget</i>	λανθᾶνομαι and ληθομαι, λησομαι, λελησμαι, ἐλᾶθομην. (Chiefly in the compound ἐπιλᾶθ-.)
μάθ-ε-, <i>learn</i>	μανθᾶνω, μάθησομαι, μεμάθηκα, ἐμάθον.
πύθ- (πενθ-) (m.), <i>inquire, learn</i>	πυνθανομαι and (poet.) πευθομαι (II.), πευσομαι, πεπυσμαι, ἐπύθομην.
αἰσθ-ε- (m.), <i>perceive</i>	αἰσθᾶνομαι and (rare) αἰσθομαι (I.), αἰσθησομαι, ἤσθην, ἤσθομην.
ολισθ-ε-, <i>slip</i>	ολισθᾶνω, ολισθησω, ωλισθον.
λάβ- (ληβ-), <i>take</i>	λαμβᾶνω, ληψομαι, εἰληφα, ἐλάβον : εἰλήμμαι, ἐληφθην. M.
αυξ-ε-, * <i>increase</i> (tr.)	αυξᾶνω and αυξω, αυξησω, ηυξηκα, ηυξησα : ηυξη- μαι, ηυξηθην. M.
οφλ-ε-, <i>owe</i>	οφλ-ισκ-ᾶνω, οφλησω, ωφληκα, ωφλον.
ἴκ-, <i>come</i>	ἴκᾶνω and ἴκω (II.), see § 479.
κῖχ-ε-, <i>find</i>	κῖχᾶνω and κιγχᾶνω, κῖχησομαι, ἐκῖχον.
ἄλιτ-, <i>sin</i>	ἄλιτᾶνω, ἡλίτον.

478.

δάκ- (δηχ-), <i>bite</i>	δακνω, δηξομαι, ἐδάκον : δεδηγμαι, ἐδηχθην.
κάμ-, <i>toil</i>	καμνω, κάμουμαι, κεκμηκα, ἐκάμον.
τεμ-, <i>cut</i>	τεμνω, τεμῶ, τετμηκα, ἐτᾶμον and ετεμον : τε- τμημαι, ἐτμηθην. M.
βα-, <i>go</i>	βαινω, βησομαι, βεβηκα, ἐβην. The fut. βησω and 1 a. ἐβησα are transitive.
φθα-, <i>outstrip</i>	φθαῖνω, φθησομαι, ἐφθῆκα, ἐφθην and ἐφθῆσα.
ελα-, <i>drive</i>	ελανω and ελαω (rare), ἐλάσω and ἐλῶ (for ελαω), ἐληλάκα, ἐλάσα : ἐληλάμαι, ἐλάθην.

* Αυξ- from αυγ-σκ-? Compare ἀλεξ- for ἀλεκ-σκ-, § 484, and the Latin aug-e-.

φθι-, <i>decay</i>	φθῖνω and φθιω (Ep.), φθῖσομαι, εφθίμαι, εφθίμην. The fut. and 1 a. φθῖσω (φθιῶ) and εφθῖσα are trans.
πι- and πο-, <i>drink</i>	πῖνω, πῖομαι and (rare) πῖομαι, πεπωκα, ἐπιον : πεπομαι, ἐποθην.
τι-, <i>pay</i>	τῖνω, τῖσω, τετίκα, ἐτίσα : τετισμαι, ἐτισθην. M.
479.	b. νε is added.
ἵκ- (m.), <i>come</i>	ἵκνομαι, ἵξομαι, ἵγμαι, ἵκομην. (Chiefly ἄφικ-.)
ὑπο-έχ- (m.), <i>promise</i>	ὑπισχνομαι, ὑποσχησομαι, ὑπεςχημαι, ὑπεσχομην.
480.	c. νυ is added.
δεικ-, <i>shew</i>	δεικνῦμι and δεικνυω,* δειξω, εδειξα : δεδειγμαι, εδειχθην. M.
ῥᾱγ-, <i>break</i>	αγνῦμι, αξω, ἀγα (intr.), εαξα : εᾶγην.†
πᾱγ- (πηγ-), <i>fix</i>	πηγνῦμι, πηξω, πεπηγα (intr.), ἐπηξα : ἐπᾶγην. M.
ῥᾱγ- (ῥηγ-), <i>break, burst</i> (tr.)	ῥηγνῦμι and (poet.) ῥήσω, ῥήξω, ἐρῥηξα : ἐρῥηγμαι. M.
— (intr.)	ῥηγνῦμαι, ἐρῥωγα, ἐρῥᾶγην.
μιγ-, <i>mix</i>	μινῦμι and μισγω, μιξω, εμιξα : μεμιγμαι, ἐμιγην and ἐμιχθην. M.
ζῦγ- (ζεῦγ-), <i>join</i>	ζευνῦμι, ζευξω, εζευξα : εζευνμαι, εζῦγην and εζευχθην. M.
ᾱρ- (m.), <i>win</i>	αρνῦμαι, ᾱρουμαι, ηρομην.
ορ-, <i>rouse</i>	ορνῦμι, ορσω, ορωρα (intr.), ωρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ωρορον. M. ορωρεμαι, ωρομην.
ολ- (tr.), <i>destroy</i>	ολλῦμι, ολεσω and (Att.) ολῶ, ολωλεκα, ωλεσα.
— (intr.), <i>perish</i>	ολλῦμαι, ολουμαι, ολωλα, ωλομην.
ομ-ο-, <i>swear</i>	ομνῦμι, ομουμαι, ομωμοκα, ωμοσα : ομωμομαι and -σμαι, ωμοθην and -σθην.
481.	
σκεδ-ᾱσ-, <i>scatter</i>	σκεδαννῦμι,‡ σκεδᾶσω and (Att.) σκεδῶ, εσκεδᾶσα : εσκεδασμαι, εσκεδασθην.

* As this double form of the present tense is common to almost all the verbs of this class, the second form is not given in the verbs which follow.

† So ἐᾶλων from ἄλο-. Ahrens explains ᾱ by the supposition of a double augment, as in ἐωρων.

‡ Some of these presents in ν-νῦμι coexist with forms in νημι (from a C. F. in να), which are for the most part poetical. The syllable ᾱσ

κρεμ-ᾶσ-, <i>suspend</i>	κρεμαννῦμι, κρεμᾶσσω and κρεμῶ, κρεμαῖσα : κρεμασθην. M. pres. κρεμᾶμαι.
κερ-ᾶσ-, <i>mingle</i>	κεραννῦμι and (poet.) κερᾶω, κερᾶσσω, κερᾶσα : κερᾶμαι, κερᾶσθην and κερασθην.
πετ-ᾶσ-, <i>spread</i>	πεταννῦμι, πετᾶσσω and πετῶ, επετᾶσα : πεπτᾶμαι and πεπετασμαι, επετασθην.
έσ- (Fεσ-), <i>clothe</i>	έννῦμι and (Ion.) είνῦμι, έ(σ)σσω, έ(σ)σα : είμαι. M. Prose writers use the compound
αμφι-εσ-,	αμφιεννῦμι, αμφιεσσω and αμφιῶ, ημφιεσα : ημφιεσμαι. M. (On the augment see § 256.)
σβε-εσ-, <i>quench</i>	σβεννῦμι, σβεσσω, εσβεσα : εσβεσμαι, εσβεσθην.
— (intr.), <i>go out</i>	σβεννῦμαι, σβησομαι, εσβηκα, εσβην.
κορ-εσ-, <i>satiate</i>	κορεννῦμι, κορεσσω, εκορεσα : κεκορεσμαι, εκορεσθην. M.
στορ-εσ- and	στορνῦμι and στρωννῦμι, στορεσσω στορῶ and
στρω-σ-, <i>strew</i>	στρωσσω, εστορεσα and εστρωσα : εστρωμαι, εστρωθην.
ζω-σ-, <i>gird</i>	ζωννῦμι, εζωσα : εζωσμαι. M.
ῥω-σ-, <i>strengthen</i>	ῥωννῦμι, ερῶσα : ερῶμαι, ερῶσθην.
χω-σ- and χω-σ-,	χωω and later χωννῦμι, χωσσω, κεχωκα, εχωσα .
<i>heap up</i>	κεχωσμαι, εχωσθην.
482.	d. τ is added to p- sounds.
σκεπ- (m.), <i>look at, examine</i>	σκεπτομαι*, σκεψομαι, εσκεμμαι, εσκεψᾶμην.
κλεπ-, <i>steal</i>	κλεπτω, κλεψω and -ψομαι, κεκλοφα, εκλεψα : κεκλεμμαι, εκλᾶπην and (rare) εκλεφθην.
κοπ-, <i>cut</i>	κοπτω, κοψω, κεκοφα, εκοψα : κεκομμαι, εκοπην. M.
τύπ-, <i>beat</i>	τυπτω, τυπτησσω, ετυψα and (rare) ετύπον : τετυμμαι, ετύπην. M.
βλάβ-, <i>hurt</i>	βλαπτω, βλαψω, βεβλάφα, εβλαψα : βεβλαμμαι, εβλάβην and (rare) εβλαφθην.
κάλυβ-, <i>cover</i>	κάλυπτω, κάλυψω, εκάλυφα : κεκάλυμμαι, εκάλυφθην. M.
ᾰφ-, <i>touch</i>	ᾰπτω, ᾰψω, ἥψα : ἥμμαι, ἥφθην. M.
βάφ-, <i>dip</i>	βαπτω, βαψω, εβαψα : βεβαμμαι, εβῖφην. M.

is wanting, and the root-vowel undergoes a change. Thus are found σκιδνημι, κρηνημι, κινημι, and πιτινημι.

* In the pres. and past imperf. the Attics generally use σκοπεω or σκοπομαι (§ 269): the 1 aor. of this form, εσκοπησα, is late.

θάψ-, <i>bury</i>	θαπτω, θαψω, εθαψα : τεθαμμαι, ετᾶφην. M.
σκάψ-, <i>dig</i>	σκαπτω, σκαψω, εσκάφα, εσκαψα : εσκαμμαι, εσκάφην.
ράψ-, <i>sew</i>	ράπτω, ράψω, ερράψα : ερράμμαι, ερράφην. M.
ρίψ- (ρίπ-?), <i>hurl</i>	ρίπτω and ριπτέω, ρίψω, ερρίψα : ερρίμμαι, ερρίφην and ερρίφθην.
κυψ-, <i>stoop</i>	κυπτω, κυψω and -ψομαι, κεκῦφα, εκυψα.
κρύψ-, <i>hide</i>	κρυπτω, κρυψω, κεκρύφα, εκρυψα : κεκρυμμαι, εκρυφθην and (rare) εκρύφην. M.

483.

e. εθ is added.

φλεγ-, <i>scorch</i>	φλεγω and φλεγεθω (poet.), φλεξω, etc. See φλεγ-, § 463.
τελ-, <i>rise, be</i>	τελεθω (poet.) = τελλω, which however is chiefly trans. See τελ-, § 476.
εδ-, <i>eat</i>	εσθω (i.e. εδ-θω) and more commonly εσθιω, (also εδω poet.), etc. See § 460.
πλα-, <i>be full</i>	πληθω, πεπληθα (chiefly poet.). See πλα-, § 485.
πρα-, <i>burn</i> (tr.)	πιμπρημι and (very rare) -πρηθω. See πρα-, § 485.
νε-, <i>spin</i>	νεω and νηθω, νησω, ενησα : νενημαι and νενησμαι.

484.

V. ισκ (εσκ) or σκ is added : § 266.

ἄλεκ-, <i>ward off</i>	ἄλεξω (i.e. αλεκ-σκ-ω), ἄλεξησω, ηλεξησα and (very rare) ηλεξα, also (Ep. redup. 2 a.) ηλαλκον. M.
διδάχ-, <i>teach</i>	διδασκω,* διδάξω, δεδιδάχα, εδίδαξα : δεδίδαγμαi, εδίδαχθην. M.
πάθ- (πεινθ-), <i>suffer</i>	πασχω (i.e. παθσκω), πεισομαι, πεπονθα, επᾶθον.
ἄρ-, <i>please</i>	ἄρεσκω, ἄρεσω, ηρεσα : ηρεσμαι, ηρεσθην. M.
στερ-ε-, <i>deprive</i>	στερισκω and στερεω, στερησω, εστερηκα, εστερησα : εστερημαι, εστερηθην. In prose ἄποστερεω is the ordinary form. A pass. pres. στερομαι means <i>I am deprived</i> (orbatus sum).
θορ-, <i>leap</i>	θρωσκω (§ 46), θορουνμαι, εθορον.

* Δι-δα-σκω is evidently formed, after the analogy of the verbs given in § 486, from the poet. root δα-, *teach, learn*, whence εδαν, *I learnt*; but that διδαχ- was practically viewed as a new verbal root is plain not only from the tenses of the verb, but from the derived substantive διδάχα-, f. *instruction*.

εύρ-ε-, <i>find</i>	εύρισκω, εύρησω, εύρηκα, εύρον: εύρημαι, εύρε- θην. M.
μολ-, <i>go</i>	βλωσκω,* μολουμαι, μεμβλωκα, εμολον.
θάν-, <i>die</i>	θνησκω, θάνουμαι, τεθνηκα, εθάνον. In Attic prose the compound ἀποθάν- is usual, ex- cept in the perf.
χάν-, <i>grow</i>	χασκω, χάνουμαι, κεχνηα, εχάνον. The pres. χαινω is very late.
ήβα-, <i>be at one's prime</i>	ήβασκω, <i>I grow manly</i> , and ήβαω, <i>I am at my prime</i> , ήβησω, ήβηκα, ήβησα.
ἴλα- (m.), <i>appease</i>	ἴλασκομαι (also ἰλεομαι), ἴλᾱσσομαι, ἴλᾱσᾱμην.
γηρα-, <i>grow old</i>	γηρασκω and γηραω, γηρᾱσω and -σομαι, γεγη- ρᾱκα, εγηρᾱσα and (in some forms) εγηρᾱν.
φα-, <i>say, affirm</i>	φασκω and φημι, past-imperf. εφασκον, φησω, εφησα. For the usage in the simple sense of <i>saying</i> , see § 460.
ἄλ-ο- (Fäl-ο-), <i>be captured</i>	ἄλισκομαι, ἄλωσομαι, ἔᾱλωκα (FεFαλ-) and ήλωκα, ἐύλων† and ήλων. See ἀνᾱλο-, § 470.

485.

VI. Reduplication is used: § 267.

τεκ-, <i>bring forth</i>	τικτω (for τιτκω), τεξομαι and -ξω, τετοκα, ετεκον. M.
σεχ- (έχ-), <i>hold</i>	ισχω,‡ σχησω, etc. See έχ- § 463.
πετ-, <i>fall</i>	πιπτω, πεσουμαι, πεπτωκα, επεσον. §
σεδ- (εδ-), <i>scat</i>	ίζω, etc. See έδ-, § 475.
γεν- (m.), <i>become</i> , <i>be</i>	γιγνομαι (and γίνομαι), γενησομαι, γεγενημαι and γεγονα, εγενομην.
μεν-, <i>remain</i>	μιμνω (poet.). See μεν-, § 466.
ονα-, <i>benefit</i>	ονήνημι (for ονονημι), ονησω, ωνησα: ωνηθην. M. 2 aor. ωνημην (but inf. ονασθαι).
πλα-, <i>fill</i>	πιμπλημι, πλησω, πεπληκα, επλησα: πεπλησμαι, επλησθην. M.

* i. e. μλωσκω, or, rather, μβλωσκω. Compare the perfect μεμβλωκα, and see § 42.

† In the indic. ᾱ, in the other moods ᾶ. See § 480, n.†

‡ The presents ισχω, ιζω, ιστημι are, of course, for σισχω, σιζω, σιστημι, initial σ being softened into †, § 47, b: in ισχω even the aspirate is lost in obedience to the well known rule, § 44.

§ In Doric επετον; in the common forms επεσον and πεσουμαι, τ is softened into σ, § 47, α.

|| On the loss of ε in this and the five words preceding, see § 49.

<i>πρα-, burn</i>	<i>πιμπρημι, * πρησω, ερησα: πεπρημαι, ερησθην.</i>
<i>χρα-, lend</i>	<i>κιχρημι, χρησω, εχρησα: κεχρημαι. M. (= <i>χρηστω</i>).</i>
<i>στα-, stand (tr.)</i>	<i>ίστημι, στήσω, εστησα: έστᾶμαι, εσταῖν. M.</i>
———— (intr.).	<i>ιστᾶμαι, στησομαι, έστηκα, έστηξω, εστην.</i>
<i>έ-, let go, send</i>	<i>ἴημι, ήσω, είκα, ήκα, etc. See § 454.</i>
<i>θε-, place</i>	<i>τίθημι, θησω, τεθεικα, εθηκα (εθεμεν, etc. § 343): τεθειμαι, ετεθην. M.</i>
<i>δο-, give</i>	<i>δίδωμι, δωσω, δεδωκα, εδωκα (εδομεν, etc.): δεδομαι, εδοθην. M.</i>

486.

σκ is added to the reduplicated root.

<i>ἄρ-, fit</i>	<i>ἄρᾶρισκω, ἄρᾶρα (intr.), ηρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ηῤᾶρον. See ἄρ-, win, and ἄρ-, please, §§ 480 and 484.</i>
<i>μνα-, remind</i>	<i>μιμνησκω, μνησω, εμνησα: μεμνημαι (I remember), εμνησθην.</i>
<i>δρα-, run away</i>	<i>-διδρασκω, -δρᾶσομαι, -δεδρᾶκα, -εδρᾶν.</i>
<i>πρα-, sell</i>	<i>πιπρασκω, πεπρᾶκα: πεπρᾶμαι, επρᾶθην. See § 461.</i>
<i>γνω-, examine, think</i>	<i>γγνωσκω, γνωσομαι, εγνωκα, εγνω†: εγνωσμαι, εγνωσθην.</i>
<i>βρω-, eat</i>	<i>βιβρωσκω, βεβρωκα: βεβρωμαι, εβρωθην.</i>
<i>τρω-, wound</i>	<i>τιτρωσκω, τρωσω, ετρωσα: τετρωμαι, ετρωθην.</i>

487.

VII. ε is added: § 268.

<i>δοκ-, seem</i>	<i>δοκεω, δοξω, εδοξα: δεδογμαι. The poets also use δοκησω, etc.</i>
<i>πᾶτ- (m.), feed</i>	<i>πᾶτεομαι, πᾶσομαι, επᾶσᾶμην: πεπασμαι.</i>
<i>γηθ-, rejoice</i>	<i>γηθεω, γηθισω, γεγηθα, εγηθισα.</i>
<i>ωθ-, push</i>	<i>ωθεω, ωσω (and ωθισω poet.), εωσα: εωσμαι, εωσθην.</i>
<i>κῦρ-, chance</i>	<i>κῦρεω and κῦρω (II.), κυρσω, εκυρσα. Also κῦρησω, etc.</i>

* The *μ* before *πρ*, *πλ*, in these words is euphonic: compare *μεσημβρια-*, *mid-day* (§ 42). and *μεμ-β-λωκα*, perf. of *μολ-* in the last §, where *β* is inserted between *μ* and *ρ*, etc. The compounds with *εν* are *επιπλημι*, *εμπιπρημι*, but again *ενεπιμπλην*, etc., in the augmented tense.

† A 1 aor. active, of course with a causative meaning, exists in the Ionic compound *ἄν-εγνωσα*. *I persuaded*.

κἄλ-, *call* κἄλεω, κἄλεσω and (Att.) κἄλῶ, κεκληκα, ἐκἄ-
λεσα : κεκλημαι, ἐκληθην. M. Compare βαλ-,
§ 476.

γᾶμ-, *take to wife* γᾶμεω, γᾶμῶ, γεγᾶμικα, εἴημα. M. Late γᾶ-
μῶσω, etc.

VIII. Verbs in *f* or *σ* : § 270.

488.

F.

κα*f*-, *burn* καίω and κᾶω, καύσω and -σομαι, κεκαυκα, εκαυσα
and ἐκηα (Ep.) ἐκεα (Trag.) : κεκαυμαι, εκαυ-
θην and εκαην (Ion.).

κλα*f*-, *weep* κλαίω and κλᾶω, κλαύσομαι and κλαιήσω (ᾱ),
ἐκλαυσα : κεκλαυμαι. M.

θε*f*-, *run* θέω, θεύσομαι.

πλε*f*-, *set sail* πλέω, πλεύσομαι and -σομαι, πεπλευκα, επλευ-
σα : πεπλευσμαι.

νε*f*-, *swim* νέω, νεύσομαι and -σονται, νενευκα, ενευσα.

πνε*f*-, *breathe* πνέω, πνεύσομαι and -σονται, πεπνευκα, επνευσα.

ῥε*f*-, *flow*, ῥέω, ῥεύσομαι and ῥύησομαι, ἐρῥυηκα, ἐρῥυην and
(rare) ἐρῥευσα.

χε*f*-, *pour* χέω, χέω, κεχῦκα, ἐχεα : κεχῦμαι, ἐχῦθην. M.

489.

Σ.*

ᾄγᾱσ-, *wonder at* ᾄγᾱμαι, ᾄγᾱσομαι, ἠγασθην and ἠγᾱσᾶμην.

χᾱλᾱσ-, *slacken* χᾱλᾱω, χᾱλᾱσω, κεχᾱλᾱκα, ἐχᾱλᾱσα : κεχᾱλα-
σμαι, ἐχᾱλασθην.

γελᾱσ-, *laugh* γελᾱω, γελᾱσομαι, εἰγελᾱσα : γεγελασμαι, εἰγε-
λασθην.

κλᾱσ-, *break* κλαω, ἐκλᾱσα : κεκλασμαι, ἐκλασθην.

σπᾱσ-, *draw* σπαω, σπᾱσω, εἰσπᾱκα, εἰσπᾱσα : εἰσπασμαι,
εἰσπασθην. M.

εῤᾱσ-, *love* εῤᾱω and εῤᾱμαι, εῤᾱσθησομαι, ἠῤᾱσθην and
ἠῤᾱσᾶμην.

αἰδ-εσ- (m.), *feel* αἰδεομαι and αἰδομαι, αἰδεσομαι, ἠδεσμαι, ἠδεσθην
shame, respect and ἠδεσᾶμην.

ζεσ-, *boil* ζέω, ζέσω, ἐζεσα : ἐξεσμαι.

ἄκεσ- (m.), *heal* ἄκεομαι, ἠκεσᾶμην.

αρκεσ-, *aid, suffice* αρκεω, αρκεσω, ἠρκεσα : ἠρκεσθην.

τελεσ-, *complete* τελέω, τελέσω and (Att.) τελῶ, τετελεκα, ετε-
λεσα : τετελεσμαι, ετετελεσθην. M.

ξεσ-, *polish* ξέω, ἐξεσα : ἐξεσμαι.

* For other verbs in *σ* see § 481

490. Many active verbs have a future middle. The most important of these will be found in the Tables: others are *ἅπανταω*, *I meet*, ἅπαντησομαι (-σω); *ἀπολαύω*, *I enjoy*, ἀπολαύσομαι; *βᾶδιζω*, *I walk*, βᾶδιουμαι; *βοάω*, *I shout*, βοήσομαι; *επιορκέω*, *I swear falsely*, επιορκήσομαι (-σω); *κολάζω*, *I chastise*, κολᾶσομαι (Att. κολῶμαι; also κολᾶσω); *πηδαίω*, *I leav*, πηθήσομαι; *σιγῶω*, *I am silent*, σιγήσομαι; *σιωπάω*, *I am silent*, σιωπήσομαι; *σκωπτῶ*, *I mock*, σκώψομαι; *σπουδαίω*, *I am eager*, σπουδᾶσομαι (-σω); *χωρεῶ*, *I withdraw*, χωρήσομαι (-σω).

491. Many middle verbs have an aorist passive (deponents passive). Some of these have already been given in the Tables: others are *ἑμιλλαομαι*, *I compete*, ἡμιλλήθην; *αρνεομαι*, *I deny*, ἡρνήθην (Ep. ἡρνησᾶμην); *διᾶλεγομαι*, *I discuss*, διελέχθην (Ep. διελέξᾶμην); *διᾶνοομαι*, *I purpose*, διένοήθην (also ἄπον-, ἐνν-, προν-); *ἐναντιοομαι*, *I oppose*, ἐναντιώθην; *ἐνθῦμεομαι*, *I lay to heart*, ἐνέθῡμηθην (also προθ-); *εὐλαΐβεομαι*, *I am cautious*, εὐλάβηθην; *πορεύομαι*, *I travel*, ἐπορεύθην; *φίλοτιμιομαι*, *I am ambitious*, ἐφίλοτιμήθην. Some of these have also a fut.-indef. derived from the aorist root.

ADVERBS.

492. On adverbs derived from adjectives and pronouns, see § 175, etc., § 204, etc., and § 210.

493. Adverbs are formed from substantives by means of the suffix *δον* (ἄδον, ἦδον): as, from

<i>βοτρυ-</i> , bunch of grapes,	<i>βοτρῦ-δον</i> like a bunch of grapes.
<i>ἱλα-</i> , troop,	<i>ἱλ-ἄδον</i> , in troops, abundantly.
<i>κύν-</i> , dog,	<i>κύν-ηδον</i> , like a dog.
<i>ἵππο-</i> , horse,	<i>ἵππ-ηδον</i> , like a horse.

494. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffixes *δον*, *δᾶ*, *δην* (ἄδην): as, from

<i>ἀνᾶφᾶν-</i> , shew forth (up),	<i>ἀνᾶφαν-δον</i> and <i>ἀνᾶφαν-δᾶ</i> , openly.
<i>σχ-(έχ-)</i> , hold, hold on by,	<i>σχ-ε-δον</i> , hardly, nigh, nearly.
<i>κρυφ-</i> , hide,	<i>κρυβ-δην</i> and <i>κρυβ-δᾶ</i> (also <i>κρυφ-α</i>), secretly.
<i>γραφ-</i> , scratch, write,	<i>γραβ-δην</i> , in a scraping manner, by writing.
<i>σπερ-</i> , sow, scatter,	<i>σπορ-ᾶδην</i> , scatteredly.

495. Adverbs in *ει* or *ι* (rarely *ι*), are formed from adjectives, mostly compounds: as, *πανδημ-ει* or *πανδημ-ι*, *with the whole people*; *ἄμαχ-ει*, *without a battle*; *ακλαυτ-ι*, *without weeping*. These are probably modifications of the dative case.

496. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffix *τι*: as, from

ονομαδ-, *name*,

ονομασ-τι, *by name*.

Περσιδ-, *hold with the Persians*, *Περσισ-τι*, *in Persian fashion*,
 speak Persian, *in the Persian tongue*.

497. A few adverbs in *ξ* or *αξ* are formed principally from substantives signifying some part of the body: as, from

οδοντ-, *tooth*,

οδαξ, *with the teeth*.

πυγμα-, *fist*,

πυξ, *with the fist*.

γονυ-, *knee*,

γυνξ, *on the knee*.

λαξ, *with the heel*.

also *μουνο-*, *alone*,

μουναξ, *singly*.

αλλαγ-, *change*,

αλλαξ, *by turns*.

498. Adverbs in *(σ)θεν* or *(σ)θε* are formed from prepositions: as, *προ-σθε(ν)*, *before*, from *προ*, *before*; *ὑπερ-θε(ν)*, *from above*, *above*, from *ὑπερ*, *over*; *οπισθε(ν)* or *οπίθε(ν)*, *behind*; *ενερ-θε(ν)* or *νερ-θε(ν)*, *from beneath*, *beneath*, connected with *ἐνερποι* = *inferi*. From *εκ*, *out from*, are derived *εκ-τος*, *without*, and *εκτος-θε(ν)*, *from without*: from *εν*, *in*, are derived *εν-τος*, *within*, and *εντος-θε(ν)*, *from within*; also *ενδον* and *ενδοθι*, *within*, *at home*, and *ενδοθεν*. Some of these words are also employed as prepositions. Compare the table of pronominal adverbs, § 204.

PREPOSITIONS.

499. The prepositions of the Greek language, with the primary significations of each, are as follows:—

a. Followed by the accusative only:

εις or *ες*, *into*, *to* (Lat. *in*, with acc.).

b. Followed by the genitive only:

αντι, *over against*, *instead of*. *εξ*, *εκ*, *out of*, *from*.

απο, *from* (away from). *προ*, *before*.

c. Followed by the dative only:

εν (Ep. *ενι*, *ειν*), *in* (Lat. *in* with abl.).

συν or *ξυν*, *with*.

d. Followed by the accusative or genitive :

διᾶ, *through* (between). ὑπερ (Ep. ὑπειρ), *over*.
κάτᾶ, *down*.

e. Followed by the accusative or dative :

ἄνᾶ, *up*.

f. Followed by the accusative, genitive, or dative :

αμφί, *about* (on both sides of). περί, *around*.

ἐπί, *upon*.

προς (Ep. προτί, ποτί), *up to*

μετά, *amidst*.

ὑπο (Ep. ὑπαι), *under*.

παρά (Ep. παραι), *by* (by the side of).

The use of αμφί, ἄνᾶ, and μετά with the dative is confined to the poets.

500. The prepositions were all originally adverbs of place : many of them are often so employed by the poets, and προς is so used even in Attic prose. In general usage, they either stand in connection with some case of a noun, in order to define the relation between the several words of a sentence more closely than could be done by means of the cases alone ; or they are compounded with verbs, to express the direction of the action of the verb. They are also used in the formation of compound adjectives.

501. In connection with the cases of nouns prepositions undergo some change of their original signification, yet rather in appearance than reality ; as the widely different translations which one preposition must often receive are due solely to the case which accompanies it. Thus, παρά meaning *by the side of*, πῆρᾶ τον βασιλεῆ is *to* (the side of) *the king* ; παρὰ του βασιλεως, *from* (the side of) *the king* ; and παρὰ τῷ βασιλεϊ, *by* (the side of), or *near*, *the king* : the difference of meaning in each instance being caused by the proper force of the accus., gen., and dat. cases respectively (§ 61, b.).

502. In composition with verbs the prepositions retain their adverbial character : hence the place of the augment and the reduplication is between the preposition and the verbal root, and in the earlier language the preposition was readily separated from the verb by one or more words—a process commonly, but incorrectly, treated as a violent license under the name of *Tmesis* (τμησις, *cutting*).

503. All the prepositions given in § 499 are used in composition with verbs : the following, some of which are rather adverbs,

are not so used: *ἀνευ* (and poet. *ἄνερ*), *without, apart from*; *αχρι(s)* and *μεχρι(s)*, *until*; *ἐνεκά* (*ἐνεκεν, εἰνεκά*), *for the sake of*, all of which are followed by the genitive; and *ἄμα*, *together with*, which takes the dative. The particle *ὥς* is sometimes used with the accus. to express motion *to*, for the most part with persons only.

504. The usual place of the preposition, as the name implies, is immediately before the noun which it accompanies; it is, however, sometimes separated from the case by the particles *μεν, δε, γάρ*, etc. *Περὶ* and *ἐνεκά* even in prose, the others in the poets, occasionally follow their noun.

505. The prepositions sometimes seem to be used as verbs, with an ellipsis of *ἐστί* or *εἰσὶ*;—*πᾶρά* for *πᾶρεστί* or *πᾶρεισὶ*, *ἐνὶ* for *ἐνεστί*, etc.

CONJUNCTIONS.

506. The conjunctive particles *μεν**—*δε* (—*δε*) are used to contrast two or more words or clauses which are either opposed to, or merely distinguished from, each other. They are regularly placed after the contrasted words, or the first words of the contrasted clauses. Their force may be rendered by *on the one hand—on the other*; but generally *μεν* may be passed over in the English sentence, and *δε* be rendered by *and*, or (if the contrast is one of opposition) *but*: as, *ελεγε μεν ὥς το πολὺ, τοῖς δε βουλομενοῖς ἐξην ἄκουειν*, *he usually spoke, and those who liked might listen*; *λεγει μεν εὖ, πρᾶττεῖς δ' οὐδεν*, *you speak well, but do nothing*.

507. The copulative conjunctions are *καὶ*, *and*; *τε* (encl.), *and*; *ἢ*, *either, or*; *οὐδε* (*μηδε*),† *and not, not even*; *οὔτε* (*μητε*), *neither, nor*. These may be used in pairs: as, *καὶ κᾶτᾶ γῆν καὶ κᾶτᾶ θάλασσαν*, *both by land and by sea*; *ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ*, *both I and you*; *ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε*, *both of men and of gods*; *ἢ τίς ἢ οὐδείς*, *either one or no one*; *οὔτε ταῦτᾶ οὔτε τὰλλᾶ*, *neither this nor the other*.

508. Particles of emphasis are *γε* (encl.), *at least*; *περ* (encl.), *just*; *ἦ*, *verily*; *μην*, *assuredly*; *δη*, *certainly, of course*; *μεντοι*, *however*, etc.

* Apparently weaker forms of *μην* and *δη*.

† On the distinction between the negative particles *οὐ* and *μη*, and their compounds, see the Syntax.

509. For the interrogative and conditional particles, and for those conjunctions which serve to attach subordinate to principal clauses, see the Syntax.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

510. Words are either *simple*—i. e. derived from a single root, as μάχ-ομαι, *I fight*, from μάχ-, *fight*; γράφ-ω, *I write*, from γράφ-,* *write*; λόγο-, m. *speech*, from λεγ-, *speak*—or *compound*, i. e. formed from two or more roots, as λογο-γραφο-, m. *a writer of narratives*.†

511. Simple words are either *primary derivatives*—i. e. formed immediately from the root, as, φύγ-α-, f. *flight*, from φύγ-, *flee*; αρχ-α-, f. *beginning*, from αρχ-, *begin*—or *secondary derivatives*, i. e. formed through some simpler derivative, as αρχ-α-ιο-, *ancient*, from αρχ-α-, *beginning*. The term *derivative* is, however, usually restricted to words of the latter class.

512. Nouns, whether primary (primary derivatives), or derived (secondary derivatives), are usually formed by the addition of a syllable, called the suffix, which serves to determine the precise relation in which the word stands to the root. Thus, from γράφ-, *write*, are formed γράφ-εϋ-, m. *writer*; γράφ-ιδ-, f. *writing instrument*; γραμ-ματ-, n. *a writing*; γραμ-μα-, f. *line*: from δικά-, f. *equivalent, right*, are formed δικά-ιο-, *righteous*; and from this again, δικά-ιο-σύν-, f. *righteousness*.

513. Many primary verbs, and a few substantives, are made without any suffix: as, μάχ- (m.), *fight*; λεγ-, *speak*; ἄγ-, *lead*; ἅλ-, m. f. *salt, sea*: or with a slight change of vowel, as φλογ-, f. *flame*, from φλεγ-, *burn*. Such substantives, of course, belong to the inseparable declension.

514. For the changes to which consonants and vowels are subject in the derivation and composition of words, consult the sections on letter-changes.

* Such words as γράφ-, *write*; αρχ-, *begin*, are classed among primary roots, as not admitting of any further analysis within the limits of the Greek language. They are probably not *pure* roots, but made by the addition of some affix.

† Care must be taken not to confound compound words and derivatives from compounds: ὁμοφρον-, *of one mind*, is a compound adjective; ὁμοφρονε-, *be of one mind*, is a verb derived from the compound adjective.

515.

Of the Derivation of Nouns.

The following Tables exhibit the most important suffixes of substantives and adjectives.

MASCULINE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
εF	verbs	one who —s	φεν-	slay	φον-ευ-	slayer
εF	nouns	person	γραμμάτ- ιππο-	a writing horse	γραμμάτ-ευ- ιππ-ευ-	scribe horseman
εF ¹	town	inhabitant	Μεγάρο-	Megara	Μεγάρ'-ευ-	a Megarian
τα	verbs	one who —s	κῦβερνα-	steer	κῦβερνη-τα-	steersman
τορ	verbs	one who —s	ῥε-	speak	ῥη-τορ-	speaker
τηρ	verbs	one who —s	κᾶλ-ε-	summon	κλη-τηρ-	summoner
τα	nouns	person	τοξο-	bow	τοξο-τα-	bowman
ι-τα	nouns	person	ὁδο-	way	ὁδ'-ι-τα-	traveller
ω-τα	nouns	person	στράτια-	army	στράτι-ωτα-	soldier
τα ¹	town	inhabitant	Αἰγίνα-	Ægina	Αἰγίνη-τα-	an Æginetan
ι-τα	or	inhabitant	Αβδηρο-	Abdera	Αβδηρ'-ι-τα-	an Abderite
ω-τα	country	inhabitant	Σικελία-	Sicily	Σικελί'-ωτα-	a Sicilian Greek
τηρ- ²	verbs	means	ζωσ-	gird	ζωσ-τηρ-	girdle
ο ³	verbs	person	αιιδ-	sing	αιιδο-	singer
ο	verbs	act?	λεγ-	speak	λογο-	speech
α ⁴	—	person	τριβ-	wear, practise	παιδο-τριβ-ι-	trainer of boys
ιδᾶ ⁵	parent	son of	Νεστορ-	Nestor	Νεστορ-ιδᾶ-	son of Nestor
ιον	parent	son of	Κρονο-	Cronus	Κρον'-ιον-ορ	son of Cronus
ιων	parent	son of			Κρον-ιων-	
ι-σκι-	nouns	little	παιδ-	child, boy	παιδ-ισκο-	young boy
μο ⁶	verbs	act	οδυρ-	lament	οδυρ-μο-	lamentation
(θ)μο	verbs	act	κλαφ-	weep	κλαυ-θμο-	weeping
(σ)μο	verbs	act	θε-	place	θε-σμο-	statute
ων	nouns	place for	γύναικ-	woman	γύναικ-ων-	women's apartment
ᾶκ ⁷	nouns	little	κλων-	twig	κλων-ᾶκ-	little twig
ᾶκ	nouns	—	πορπα-	buckle	πορπ-ᾶκ-	shield-handle
ηκ	nouns	—	μυρμο-	ant	μυρμ'-ηκ-	ant
ῦχ ⁷	nouns	—	βοτρυ-?	bunch of grapes	βοττρ-ῦχ-	lock of hair

Remarks on the Suffixes.

¹ This suffix is, of course, only a special case of that immediately above.

² Nouns masc. in *τηρ*, and nouns fem. and neut. in *τρα* and *τρο*, signifying the means, are probably to be regarded as adjectives used substantively.

³ Some of these nouns in *ο* are masc. and fem.; as, *αιιδο*- m. and f.

⁴ The few nouns of this class are, mostly, compounds.

⁵ This suffix also appears as *ᾶδα* and *ιᾶδα*. When it is added to words whose C. F. ends in *εF*, *F* disappears, and *ι* of the suffix forms a diphthong with the pre-

ceding ϵ : thus, from $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ - or $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta$ -, *Peleus*, are made $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ - (or $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ -) and $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ -, son of *Peleus*: similarly from $\Lambda\tau\epsilon\upsilon$ - are formed $\Lambda\tau\epsilon\iota\delta\alpha$ - and $\Lambda\tau\epsilon\iota\omega\upsilon$ -.

⁶ But of many words in $\theta\mu\omicron$ and $\sigma\mu\omicron$ the initial consonant of the suffix seems due rather to a lost final consonant in the root.

⁷ Also fem., as $\rho\omicron\delta$ - $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$ -, f. *dwarf-rose*; $\pi\tau\tilde{\upsilon}\chi$ -, f. *fold*; $\alpha\mu\pi$ - $\tilde{\upsilon}\chi$ -, m. f. *band, circlet*, (from $\alpha\mu\phi\acute{\iota}$). These suffixes, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa$, $\eta\kappa$, $\tilde{\upsilon}\chi$, as also $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma$ ($\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\lambda$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma$ -, *babbler*), $\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma$ ($\pi\tau\epsilon\rho$ - $\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma$ -, f. *pinion*), $\acute{\iota}\kappa$ ($\acute{\iota}\lambda$ - $\acute{\iota}\kappa$ -, f. a *spiral*), are varieties of one suffix, and all seem to have been originally diminutive. Some of them are also adjectival.

516.

FEMININE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a Substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
α^1	verbs	act	$\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma$ -	<i>flee</i>	$\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\gamma$ - α -	<i>flight</i>
$\mu\alpha$	verbs	act	$\mu\upsilon\alpha$ - (m.)	<i>remember</i>	$\mu\eta\gamma$ - $\mu\alpha$ -	<i>remembrance</i>
$\iota\alpha^2$	adj.	quality	$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ -	<i>prosperous</i>	$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ - $\iota\alpha$ -	<i>prosperity</i>
σ - $\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\alpha^3$	adj.	quality	$\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\nu$ -	<i>senseless</i>	$\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ -	<i>senselessness</i>
\omicron - $\nu\alpha$	verbs		$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron$ -	<i>righteous</i>	$\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\iota\omicron$ - $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ -	<i>righteousness</i>
$\tau\eta\tau$ -	adj.	quality	$\eta\delta$ - (m.)	<i>enjoy</i>	$\eta\delta$ - $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ -	<i>joy, pleasure</i>
$\tau\iota^4$	verbs	act	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon$ -	<i>swift</i>	$\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\tilde{\upsilon}$ - $\tau\eta\tau$ -	<i>swiftness</i>
$\sigma\iota$	verbs	act	$\phi\alpha$ -	<i>speak</i>	$\phi\acute{\alpha}$ - $\tau\iota$ -	<i>speaking</i>
$\sigma\iota\alpha$	verbs	act	$\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$ -	<i>do</i>	$\pi\rho\alpha\zeta\iota$ -	<i>doing</i>
$\iota\alpha^5$	male	female	$\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -	<i>prove</i>	$\delta\omicron\kappa\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}$ - $\sigma\iota\alpha$	<i>proving</i>
$\sigma\alpha$	male	female	$\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ -	<i>priest</i>	$\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$ -	<i>priestess</i>
$\alpha\iota\upsilon\alpha$	male	female	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\kappa\tau$ -	<i>king</i>	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$ -	<i>queen</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta$	parent	daughter of	$\lambda\epsilon$ - $\omicron\upsilon\tau$ -	<i>lion</i>	$\lambda\epsilon$ - $\alpha\iota\upsilon\alpha$ -	<i>lioness</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta$ - ⁶	male	female	$\Delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\omicron$ -	<i>Danaus</i>	$\Delta\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}$ - $\acute{\iota}\delta$ -	<i>daughter of Danaus</i>
$\acute{\iota}\delta$	—	—	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$ -	<i>a Greek</i>	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu$ - $\acute{\iota}\delta$ -	<i>a Greek woman</i>
$\acute{\alpha}\delta$	nouns	collective	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ -	<i>write</i>	$\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi$ - $\acute{\iota}\delta$ -	<i>writing instrument</i>
$\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha^7$	verbs	female agent	$\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron$ -	<i>leaf</i>	$\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -	<i>heap of leaves</i>
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\alpha$	verbs	female agent	$\delta\omicron$ -	<i>give</i>	$\delta\omicron$ - $\tau\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ -	<i>female who gives</i>
$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta$	verbs	female agent	$\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon$ -	<i>create</i>	$\pi\omicron\iota\eta$ - $\tau\rho\iota\alpha$ -	<i>poetess</i>
$\tau\acute{\iota}\delta^7$	nouns	female person	$\alpha\upsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -	<i>play the flute</i>	$\alpha\upsilon\lambda\eta$ - $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta$ -	<i>female flute-player</i>
$\tau\rho\alpha$	verbs	means	$\pi\omicron\lambda\iota$ -	<i>city</i>	$\pi\omicron\lambda\iota$ - $\tau\acute{\iota}\delta$ -	<i>female citizen</i>
$\tau\rho\alpha$	verbs	place	$\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\tilde{\upsilon}\beta$ -	<i>hide</i>	$\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\pi$ - $\tau\rho\alpha$ -	<i>veil</i>
ι - $\sigma\kappa\alpha$	nouns	little	$\pi\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota$ -	<i>wrestle</i>	$\pi\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota$ - σ - $\tau\rho\alpha$ -	<i>wrestling-school</i>
			$\pi\alpha\iota\delta$ -	<i>child</i>	$\pi\alpha\iota\delta$ - $\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha$ -	<i>little girl</i>

Remarks.

¹ Feminines in α are also used as collective nouns: thus, from $\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\kappa$ -, *watch*, $\phi\tilde{\iota}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\kappa$ - α -, f. is both *watching* and *a guard*, like the Latin *custodia*-. Similarly, some words in $\iota\alpha$ are collectives: as, $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\sigma$ - $\iota\alpha$ - ($\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau$ - $\iota\alpha$ -), *a senate*; $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma$ - $\iota\alpha$ - (from $\epsilon\kappa\kappa\lambda\eta\tau\omicron$ -, *summoned*), *an assembly*.

² Substantives in $\iota\alpha$, from adjectives chiefly, are very numerous; it is important to attend to the necessary letter-changes: thus, from $\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron$ -, *wise*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, *true*; $\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron$ -, *immortal*, are derived $\sigma\omicron\phi$ - $\iota\alpha$ -, *wisdom*; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ -, *truth*; $\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$ -, *immortality*.

³ Most words of this class are derived from adjectives in $\omicron\nu$, as $\alpha\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\alpha$ -, *folly*.

from *αφρον-*; *μνημοσύνα-*, remembrance, from *μνημον-*, mindful; so that *ννα* should, probably, be regarded as the original suffix, *σ* being due to *ν* final of the adj.

⁴ *τι* and *σι* are the same suffix.

⁵ The suffixes *σα* and *ια* are probably identical, *σσα* being due to the concurrence of *ι* with a preceding guttural or dental; so *μελισσα-*, bee, from *μελιτ-*, n. honey. See § 45, a.

⁶ This use of the suffix *ιδ* is obviously related to the preceding: *ιδ* also appears as a termination of feminine adjectives: thus, *θουρο-*, m. *θουριδ-*, f. *impetuous*; *Περσα-*, a Persian, *Περσιδ-*, f. (sc. *γα-*), the land of the Persians, Persia.

⁷ These fem. nouns in *τιμα* (*τερ-ια*), *τρια*, *τριδ*, and *τιδ*, should rather be considered as formed through masc. nouns in *τηρ*, *τορ*, and *τα*. Compare the Latin *vict-ic-* through *vict-or-*; *doctrina-* through *doctor-*; *textrina-* through *textur-*.

517.

NEUTER SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
μᾶτ	verbs	thing done	πραγ-	do	πραγ-μᾶτ-	deed
εσ ¹	verbs	{ act thing done	πενθ-	grieve	πενθ-εσ-	grief
εσ	adj.	property	βῆλ-	throw	βελ-εσ-	dart
ο	verbs	—	ευρ-υ-	broad	ευρ-εσ-	breadth
το ²	verbs	thing done	ζυγ-	join	ζυγ-ο-	yoke
τρο ³	verbs	{ means wages for	πι-	drink	πο-το-	draught
τηρ-ο ⁴	verbs	place	ἄρο-	plough	ἄρο-τρο-	a plough
(ε)ιο	nouns	place	λυ-	set free	λυ-τρο-	ransom
ιο	nouns	little	βουλευ-	deliberate	βουλευ-τηριο-	senate-house
ἴδιο	nouns	little	χαλκε-	coppersmith	χαλκε-ιο-	coppersmith's shop
ἄριο	nouns	little	παιδ-	child	παιδ-ιο-	little child
(ᾶ)νο	verbs	—	κύν-	dog	κύν-ἴδιο-	little dog
			παιδ-	child	παιδ-ἄριο-	little child
			τεκ-	bring forth	τεκ-νο-	child

Remarks.

¹ Varieties of this suffix are *ᾶσ*, *ᾶτ*, *ᾶρ*, as: *σελᾶσ-*, blaze; *τερᾶτ-*, portent; *θενᾶρ-*, the flat of the hand.

² These nouns in *το* are probably neuters of adjectives in *το*.

³ The price for which anything is bought is a sort of instrument.

⁴ These words in *τηριο* and *ειο* (*αιο*, etc.) are rather to be regarded as the neuters of adjectives in *τηρ-ιο* and *ε-ιο*: the true suffix is *ιο*, the syllables *τηρ* and *ε* (*ε*f) denoting the agent. The compound suffix would grow to be regarded as a simple, and thus be added to nouns agent of a different form: thus, from *διδασκαλο-*, teacher, was made *διδασκαλειο-*, n. a school. Compare the Latin *audi-tor-ιο-* with the Greek *ακροᾶ-τηρ-ιο-*, place of audience. Some nouns in *τηριο* and *ειο* also signify the means.

Suffix	Added to	Gives an adjective meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ο ¹	verbs	state	λείπ-	leave	λοιπ-ο-	left
ιο ²	nouns	belonging to	ἄλ-	sea	ἄλ-ιο-	marine
ιο	adj.	—ly	κάθᾱρο-	clean	κάθᾱρ-ιο-	cleanly
εο	nouns	made of	χρῦσσ-	gold	χρῦσ'-εο-	golden
ειο	nouns	belonging to	γυναικ-	woman	γυναικ-ειο-	feminine
λο	}	state?	δει-	fear	δει-λο-	timid
η-λο			ὑψ-εσ-	height	ὑψ-ηλο-	high
ω-λο			φειδ-	spare	φειδ-ωλο-	thrifty
ᾱ-λεο			θαρσ-εσ-	courage	θαρσ-ᾱλεο-	courageous
ρο			αισχ-εσ-	shame	αισχ-ρο-	shameful
ε-ρο	nouns	full of	φοβο-	fear	φοβ'-ερο-	frightful, afraid
η-ρο	nouns	full of	μοχθο-	hardship	μοχθ'-ηρο-	full of hardship
νο	verbs	state	σεβ-	worship	σεμ-νο-	revered
vo	nouns	like, etc.	ερεβ-εσ-	gloom	ερεβ-εσ-νο-	gloomy
ῖ-νο	nouns	like, etc.	ανθρωπο-	man	ανθρωπ'-ῖνο-	human
ῖ-νο	nouns	made of	ξύλο-	wood	ξύλ'-ῖνο-	wooden
ε-ιο	nouns	belonging to	χειμ-ων-	winter	χειμ-εριο-	wintery
ε-ῖνο	nouns	belonging to	νυκτ-	night	νυκτ-ερίνο-	belonging to night
ῖ-νο	town	belonging to	Τάραντ-	Tarentum	Ταράντ'-ῖνο-	of Tarentum
η-νο	town	belonging to	Κυζικό-	Cyzicus	Κυζικ'-ηνο-	of Cyzicus
ᾱ-νο	town	belonging to	Σαρδι-	Sardis	Σαρδι-ᾱνο-	of Sardis
ῖμο	verbs	fit to (act. or	ωφελ-ε-	serve	ωφελ-ῖμο-	serviceable
σ-ῖμο	verbs	pas.)	ια- (m.)	heal	ιᾱ-σῖμο-	curable
ῖμο	nouns	like, etc.	νομο-	custom	νομ'-ῖμο-	customary
ῖκο	verbs	fit to	αρχ-	rule	αρχ-ῖκο-	fit to rule
τ-ῖκο	verbs	fit to	πραγ-	do	πρακ-τίκο-	fit for business
κο	nouns	belonging to	Λιβυ-	a Libyan	Λιβύ-κο-	Libyan
ῖκο	nouns	belonging to	Ἑλλην-	a Greek	Ἑλλην-ῖκο-	Grecian
ᾱκο	nouns	belonging to	ἵππ-	horse	ἵππ'-ῖκο-	of horses
τα	}	belonging to male agent, etc.	Κορινθιο-	a Corinthian	Κορινθί'-ᾱκο-	of the Corinthians
τ-ῖδ			στεφᾱνο-	wreath	στεφᾱν-ῖ-τα-	belonging to
το	verbs	{ —cd	γνω-	know	γνω-το-	known
τεο	verbs	{ —able	θνή-	die	θνη-το-	liable to die
τερο	verbs	to be —d	ποιε-	make	ποιη-τεο-	to be made
τερο	{ adj. or	of two	[πο-;]	which?	πο-τερο-;	which of two?
τηριω ³	{ prep.	fit to	προ	before	προ-τερο-	former
υ ⁴	verbs	fit to	σω-	save	σω-τηρ-ιο-	saving
μον	verbs	full of	ἡδ-	delight	ἡδ-υ-	delightful, sweet
(φ)εντ	nouns	full of	μνη-	remember	μνη-μον-	mindful
ηρεσ ⁵	nouns	fitted with, etc.	δολο-	craft	δολο-εντ-	crafty
ωδεσ ⁶	nouns	full of	χαλκο-	copper	χαλκ'-ηρεσ-	fitted with copper
			κινδύνο-	danger	κινδύν'-ωδεσ-	dangerous

Remarks.

¹ This suffix is much used in compound adjectives.

² In appending the suffix attention must be paid to the final letter of the C. F. Thus, from *δικα*-, *right*; *βασίλει*-, *king*; *θερε*-, *summer*; *Μίλητο*-, *Miletus*, are derived *δικαιο*-, *βασίλειο*-, *θερειο*-, *Μίλησιο*-, and from *αλγε*-, *pain*, with suffix *νο*, *αλγεινο*-, *painful*, for *αλγεσ*-, *through αλγε*-, *compare the co-existing forms φαεινο*-, and *φαεινο*-, *shining*, from *φαι*-, *light*, and the feminines *χάρις*-, *σα*- (adj.) and *ῥυπει*-, *σα*- (part.) from the C. F. *χάριεν*-, and *ῥυπεν*-,

³ These are strictly to be viewed as adjectives in *ω* from nouns in *τηρ*; but many adjectives in *τηριο* occur without any corresponding substantive in *τηρ*.

⁴ Perhaps this suffix carries with it a diminutive force. Compare the English adjectives in *ish*; and for the form the numerous Latin adj. in *i*, as *suavi*-, *sweet*.

⁵ Adjectives in *ηρε*σ are perhaps to be regarded as compounded with the root *ἄρ*-, *fit*.

⁶ This suffix possibly contains the element *ειδ*-, *form, shape*: compare such words as *μην*ο-*ειδ*-, *moon-shaped*.

Of the Derivation of Verbs.

519. Frequently a pure root, without the addition of any suffix, is used as the C. F. of a verb: as, *ἄγ*-, *lead*; *τάγ*-(σ), *arrange*; *μαθ*-, (*μανθάν*-,) *learn*; *ρε*-, *flow*; *φύγ*-(*φενγ*)-, *flee*.

520. Many crude forms of substantives and adjectives are, without any additional suffix, employed as verbal crude forms: as, *πτῦχ*-, f. *a fold*, and *πτῦχ*-(σ), *fold up*; *παῖδ*-, m. f. *child*, and *παῖδ*-(ς), *play like a child*; *φῦλᾱκ*-, m. *watchman*, and *φῦλᾱκ*-(σ), *watch*; *ελῖκ*-, *twisted*, and *ελῖκ*-(σ), *twist*; *κηρῦκ*-, m. *herald*, and *κηρῦκ*-(σ), *proclaim*. The suffixes, thus transferred, often came to be viewed as original verb-suffixes, and were then appended to roots of different form.

521. Thus from substantives in *α* arise verbs in *α*: as,

<i>Subst.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>
<i>θηρα</i> -, f. <i>hunting</i> ,	<i>θηρα</i> -, <i>hunt</i> .
<i>τιμα</i> -, f. <i>honour</i> ,	<i>τιμα</i> -, <i>honour</i> .
<i>τολμα</i> -, f. <i>daring</i> ,	<i>τολμα</i> -, <i>be daring</i> .

And then from words of a different form: as,

<i>γοο</i> -, m. <i>wailing</i> ,	<i>γοα</i> -, <i>bewail</i> .
<i>νεμεσι</i> -, f. <i>indignation</i> ,	<i>νεμεσα</i> -, <i>be indignant</i> .

522. From substantives in *ο* arise verbs in *ο* : as,

δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλο-, <i>enslave</i> .
χρῦσο-, m. <i>gold</i> ,	χρῦσο-, <i>gild</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

ρίζα-, f. <i>root</i> ,	ρίζο-, <i>cause to take root</i> .
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523. From substantives and adjectives in *εσ* arise verbs in *εσ* or more frequently in *ε*, *σ* being dropped (§ 48) : as,

τελεσ-, n. <i>end</i> ,	τελεσ- or τελε-, <i>fulfil</i> .
ἄκεσ-, n. <i>remedy</i> ,	ἄκεσ- or ἀκε- (m.), <i>heal</i> .
θαρσεσ-, n. <i>courage</i> ,	θαρσε-, <i>be bold</i> .
ευτύχεσ-, <i>fortunate</i> ,	ευτύχε-, <i>be fortunate</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

φίλο-, m. f. <i>friend</i> ,	φίλε-, <i>be a friend, love</i> .
οικο-, m. <i>house</i> ,	οικε-, <i>dwelt</i> .
φωνα-, f. <i>voice</i> ,	φωνε-, <i>speak</i> .
ευδαιμον-, <i>happy</i> ,	ευδαιμονε-, <i>be happy</i> .

Verbs in *ε* from subst. and adj. in *ο* are very numerous.

524. From nouns in *ι* and *υ* arise a few verbs in *ι* and *υ* : as,

μηνι-, f. <i>wrath</i> ,	μηνι-, <i>be wroth</i> .
ἴθυ-, <i>straight</i> ,	ἴθυ-, <i>go straight</i> .

525. From substantives in *ευ* arise verbs in *ευ* : as,

βάσιλεν-, m. <i>king</i> ,	βάσιλεν-, <i>be king</i> .
ἵππεν-, m. <i>horseman</i> ,	ἵππεν-, <i>ride, serve in cavalry</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

βουλα-, f. <i>counsel</i> ,	βουλεν-, <i>give counsel</i> .
δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλεν-, <i>be a slave</i> .
ἡγεμον-, m. <i>guide, leader</i> ,	ἡγεμονεν-, <i>guide, rule</i> .

526. From substantives in *μ-ᾱτ* arise verbs in *μ-ᾱν* (*αιω*) : * as,

ονομάτ-, n. <i>name</i> ,	ονομάν-, <i>give a name to</i> .
σηματ-, n. <i>sign, token</i> ,	σημαν-, <i>give a sign</i> .

And then from words of a different form ; more readily, however, from words which show some resemblance to the original form : as,

ποιμεν-, m. <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποιμᾶν-, <i>tend sheep</i> .
ευφρον-, <i>glad</i> ,	ευφράν-, <i>gladden</i> .

* For this substitution of *ν* for *τ*, compare the adjectives *α-πραγ-μον-*, *easy* ; *ἄ-πημ-ον-*, *unharmed*, from *πραγ-μάτ-*, *πημ-ᾱτ-* ; also the Latin neuter substantives in *men* and *mento*, which evidently correspond in form and meaning to the Greek neuters in *μάτ*.

θερμο-, <i>hot</i> ,	θερμᾶν-, <i>make warm</i> .
λευκο-, <i>white</i> ,	λευκᾶν-, <i>whiten</i> .

527. From adjectives in *υ* arise verbs in ὕ-ν (ὑν) : as,

ἡδύ-, <i>sweet</i> ,	ἡδύν-, <i>sweeten</i> .
βαρύ-, <i>heavy</i> ,	βαρύν-, <i>make heavy</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

λαμπρο-, <i>bright</i> ,	λαμπρύν-, <i>brighten</i> .
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In some instances, the adj. in *υ* has disappeared in the positive, traces of the formation surviving, however, in the compar. and superl., and in a derived verb in ὑν : thus, with αἰσχρο-, *ugly*, etc., are connected the compar. and superl. αἰσχίον- and αἰσχιστο-, and a subst. αἰσχος-, suggesting an adjectival C. F. αἰσχυ-, whence is derived a verbal C. F. αἰσχύν-, *shame*. Similarly, we have αλγ-ειν-, *painful*, αλγίον-, αλγιστο-, αλγεσ-, [αλγν-], αλγύν-. κράτ-ερο-, *strong*, κρείσσον-, κράτιστο-, κράτεσ-, [κράτιν-], κράτύν-.

528. From substantives in ἰδ arise verbs in ἰδ (ζ) : as,

παιδ-, m. f. <i>child</i> ,	παιδ-, <i>play like a child</i> .
ελπίδ-, f. <i>hope</i> ,	ελπίδ-, <i>feel hope</i> .
ερίδ-, f. <i>strife</i> ,	ερίδ-, <i>strive</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

Ἑλλην-, m. <i>a Greek</i> ,	Ἑλληνίδ-, <i>speak Greek</i> , etc.
ὅπλο- (pl.), n. <i>arms</i> ,	ὀπλίδ-, <i>furnish with arms</i> .

529. From substantives in ἄρ (μ-αρ) are made verbs in ἄδ (ζ) : as,

θαυμάρ-, n. <i>wonder</i> ,	θαυμάδ-,* <i>feel wonder</i> .
δελεαρ-, n. <i>bait, enticement</i> ,	δελεᾷδ-, <i>entice</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of another form : as,

δίκᾱ-, f. <i>justice</i> ,	δικάδ-, <i>give judgement</i> .
εργον-, n. <i>work</i> ,	εργᾷδ- (m.), <i>work</i> .

530. A few verbs called *desideratives* are formed in α (or ια) from nouns, and in σεί from verbs (through the future) : as,

φονο-, m. <i>bloodshed</i> ,	φονα-, <i>thirst for blood</i> .
θανάτο-, m. <i>death</i> ,	θανάτα- & } <i>long to die</i> .
	θανάτια-, }
πολεμε-, <i>make war</i> ,	πολεμη-σει-, <i>wish for war</i> .
γελα-σ-, <i>laugh</i> ,	γελά-σει-, <i>wish to laugh</i> .

531. On *inceptive* verbs in σκ (ι-σκ), see § 266.

* As well as θαυμάν-, an older form.

Connected with this formation in *σκ* is a peculiar form of the past-imperfect and aorist tenses, active and middle, made by means of a suffix *σκ* or *ε-σκ* with the person-endings of the past-imperf., and signifying the repetition of an act in past time; the augment is usually dropped: thus, from *τρέπ-*, *turn*, are formed (past-imp. 1 sing.) *τρέπεσκον* and *τρέπεσκομην*; (1 aor.) *τρέψασκον* and *τρέψασκομην*; (2 aor.) *τῤῥάπεσκον* and *τῤῥάπεσκομην*. The use of these tenses is confined to the Ionic dialect; in Attic the same meaning was conveyed by means of the ordinary tenses with *ἄν*: as, *εἶδον ἄν*, *I would* (repeatedly) *see*, = *ἴδεσκον*.

532. Verbs in *α*, *αδ*, *ε*, *ευ*, generally denote *a state*, or *the possession or exercise of some faculty, etc.*, implied by the simple word; thus, they are both transitive and intransitive: as, from *νίκα-*, *f. victory*, arises the verb *νίκα-*, *be victorious, conquer*. But verbs in *ε* and *ευ* are generally intransitive.

533. Verbs in *ο*, *ἄν*, *ῥν*, have usually a *factive* signification: as, *δουλο-*, *make a slave of*; *θερμᾶν-*, *warm*; *ἡδῦν-*, *sweeten*.

534. Verbs in *ῖδ* belong to both classes: as, *ελπίδ-*, *be hopeful, hope*, but *ἀγνῖδ-*, *render pure*. Many verbs in *ῖδ* derived from proper names are *imitative*: as, *Φίλιππῖδ-*, *belong to Philip's party*; *Ἑλληνῖδ-*, *act the Greek*.

Of Composition.

535. The first member of a compound word may be either a noun (substantive or adjective), a verb, or some particle. The second member may be either a noun or a verb.

536. If the first member of a compound be a substantive or adjective, it is prefixed (in the crude form) with no other change or addition than such as may be required for euphony: thus are derived

from <i>πῦρ-</i> , <i>fire</i> ,	and <i>φέρ-</i> , <i>bear</i> ,	<i>πυρ-φορ-ο-</i> , <i>fire-bearing</i> .
<i>σάκεσ-</i> , <i>shield</i> ,	<i>πᾶλ-</i> , <i>brandish</i> ,	<i>σάκεσ-πᾶλ-ο-</i> , <i>brandishing a shield</i> .
<i>χορο-</i> , <i>chorus</i> ,	<i>διδασκᾶλο-</i> , <i>teacher</i> ,	<i>χορο-διδασκᾶλο-</i> , <i>teacher of a chorus</i> .
<i>πολυ-</i> , <i>many</i> ,	<i>γλωττα-</i> , <i>tongue</i> ,	<i>πολυ-γλωττ-ο-</i> , <i>many-tongued</i> .

Final *α* is usually changed to *ο*: as,

from *ἡμερα-*, *day*, and *φύλακ-*, *watcher*, *ἡμερο-φύλακ-*, *watching by day*.

Final *o* is dropped if the second word begin with a vowel : as,
from *ἵππο*-, *horse*, and *αρχ*-, *command*, *ἵππ-αρχ-ο*-, *commander of*
cavalry.

*κωμ*α-, *village*, *αρχ*-, *command*, *κωμ-αρχ-ο*-, *head of a vil-*
lage.

But, if the second word begin with *φ* or *σ* subsequently lost, the
final vowel of the first word is generally retained, and crasis
often takes place : as,

from *κάκο*-, *bad*, and *ἡθεσ*- (*φῆθεσ*-), *disposition*, *κάκο-ἡθεσ*-, *ill-*
disposed.

κάκο-, *bad*, *εργο*- (*φεργο*-), *deed*, *κάκουργο*-, i. e.
κάκο-εργο-, *evil-doer*.

ῥαβδο-, *staff*, *ἐχ*- (*σεχ*-), *hold*, *ῥαβδουχ*-, i. e.
ῥαβδο-οχ-, *holding a staff*.

If the first word end with a consonant and the second begin
with a consonant, *o* is used as connecting vowel : as,

from *θαυμάτ*-, *wonder*, and *ποι*ε-, *do*, *θαυμάτ-ο-ποι*ο-, *wonder-*
worker.

πάτερ-, *father*, *κτεν*-, *kill*, *πατρ-ο-κτον*ο-, *father-killer*.

Also after the weak vowels *ι* and *υ*, *o* is inserted : as,

from *φύσι*-, *nature*, and *λεγ*-, *speak*, *φύσι-ο-λογ*ο-, *natural philo-*
sopher.

ιχθυ-, *fish*, *φάγ*-, *eat*, *ιχθυ-ο-φάγ*ο-, *fish-eater*.*

But of neuters in *εσ* and *ατ* (*ματ*) those syllables are often drop-
ped; or, rather, an earlier stage of the root is recurred to : as,

from *ανθ*-εσ-, *flower*, and *νεμ*-, *feed*, *ανθ-ο-νομ*ο-, *feeding on*
flowers.

σπερμ-ατ-, *seed*, *λεγ*-, *gather*, *σπερμ-ο-λογ*ο-, *picking up*
seeds.

537. If the first member of a compound be a verb, it is an-
nexed without change, or, if euphony requires, with the insertion

* At least, such is the usual but not altogether satisfactory explana-
tion of this *o*. On the other hand, it has been suggested that in such
compounds originally a genitival or other secondary form constituted
the first element, of which the so-called connecting vowel *o* is a relic.
Thus, for instance, *ιχθυοσ-φαγο*- would have been the original form of
this word. Compare *Πελοποννησο*-, *island of Pelops*, which is admitted
to be for *Πελοποσ-νησο*-, just as *ερεβεννο*- is from *ερεβεσ-νο*- (§ 48).
In such words as *πῦρ*-ι-γενεσ-, *wrought by fire*; *ορει*-σι-τροφο- (or *ορει*-
τροφο-), *reared on the mountains*, a dative case is usually recognised in
the former element.

of a short vowel, ε, ι or ο, as connecting vowel: thus are derived —

from *πειθ*-(m.), *obey*, and *αρχ*-, *command*, *πειθ-αρχ-ο*, *obedient to orders*.

δᾶκ-, *bite*, *θῦμο*-, *heart*, *δᾶκ-ε-θῦμο*-, *heart-consuming*.

αρχ-, *command*, *τεκτον*-, *artificer*, *αρχ-ι-τεκτον*-, *chief artificer*.

λίπ-, *leave*, *στράτο*-, *army*, *λίπ-ο-στράτ-ια*-, *desertion from the army*

But not unfrequently the syllable *σι* (before vowels *σ*) is inserted: as,

from *λυ*-, *loosen*, and *πονο*-, *toil*, *λυ-σι-πονο*-, *ending toil*.

πληγ-, *strike*, *ιππο*-, *horse*, *πληξ-ιππο*-, *steed-spurring*.

This syllable *σι* (earlier *τι*, as *βω-τι-ἄναιρα*-, *man-feeding*) is doubtless the same as the suffix *σι* of feminine nouns signifying an *act*.

538. Many compound adjectives are formed by aid of certain inseparable particles prefixed: the most important of these prefixes are—

a. The negative particle *ἄν*-, before consonants *ἄ*- (*Alpha privativum*): thus,

from *ἄν*- and *αιτιο*-, *cause*, is made *ἄν-αιτιο*-, *guiltless*, etc.

ελευθερο-, *free*, *ἄν-ελευθερο*-, *unfree*, *slavish*.

πάτερ-, *father*, *ἄ-πάτερ*-, *fatherless*.

μάθ-, *learn*, *ἄ-μάθ-εσ*-, *stupid*.

If the second member of the compound began with *F*, *a* was used according to the rule; in Attic contraction sometimes ensued: thus,

from *ἄ*- and (*F*)*εργο*-, *work*, was made *α-εργο*-, Att. *αργο*-, *idle*.

(*F*)*έκοντ*-, *willing*, *α-έκοντ*-, *ἄκοντ*-, *unwilling*.

(*F*)*εικ*-, *seem*, *α-εικ-εσ*-, *αικεσ*-, *unseemly*.

Similarly from *ὑπνο*-, *sleep*, originally *συνπνο*-, was formed *α-ὑπνο*-, *sleepless*, not *ἄνπνο*-.

The particle *νη*-, apparently another form of *ἄν*-, has the same signification: it is used in poetical compounds; as, *νηλεεσ*-, *pitiless*, from *ελεεσ*-, *pity* *

* With the inseparable negative particle *ἄν*-, *ἄ*-, or *νη*-, compare the preposition *ἄνευ*, *without*, the Latin conjunction *nē* and particle *ñ*-, the German *ohne* and *un*-, and the English *un*-. also consult Prof. Key, *Phil. Soc.*, iii. p. 52.

b. The particle δύσ-, conveying the notion of *difficult*, *bad*, and corresponding to the English *mis-* in *misfortune*: thus, from δύσ- and θυμό-, *heart*, was made δυσ-θυμό-, *despondent*.

ἄλο-, *be captured*, δύσ-ἄλω-το-, *difficult to capture*.

Compare with these the numerous compounds of εὐ, *well*; as, εὐ-θυμό-, *cheerful*; εὐ-ἄλω-το-, *easy to capture*, etc.

c. The copulative particle ἄ-, or, without the aspirate, ᾶ-, of ἅμα, *at one, together* (*Alpha copulativum*): thus, from ᾶ- and παντ-, *all*, was made ᾶ-παντ-, *all together*.

κέλευθο-, *road*, ᾶ-κολουθο-, *attendant on*.

τάλαντο-, *balance*, ᾶ-τάλαντο-, *equivalent*.*

539. Compound adjectives expressing *intensity*, are made with the inseparable particles ἄγᾶ-, ζᾶ-, ἄρι-, and ἐρί-: as, ἄγα-κλύτο-, *very famous*; ζα-πλουτο-, *very rich*; ἄρι-δηλο-, *very plain*; ἐρί-δουπο-, *loud-sounding*. These words are not found in Attic prose.

540. Compound adjectives are also made with prepositions and adverbs prefixed: as, προ-θυμό-, *forward-minded, eager*; ἀπο-δημο-, *away from one's country*; συν-δικο-, *advocate*; εὐ-θυμό-, *cheerful*; ὀψι-μάθεσ-, *late in learning*.

541. The second member of a compound may be either a noun or a verb: the termination must be adapted, if necessary, to the class of words to which the compound belongs. Hence,

a. If the second member of a compound adjective be a noun, it often remains quite unchanged: thus,

from σάφεσ-, *clear*, is made ἄ-σάφεσ-, *obscure*.

πολι-, *state*, ἄ-πολι-, *outlaw*.

σθενεσ-, *strength*, α-σθενεσ-, *weak*.

ἑτεσ-, *year*, δεκα-ετεσ-, *ten years old*.

παιδ-, *child*, εὐ-παιδ-, *with good children*.

εργο-, *work*, φιλ-εργο-, *industrious*.

b. Feminine substantives in α give rise to compound adjectives in ο: thus,

from τίμα-, *honour*, is made φιλο-τίμο-, *ambitious*.

* On the so-called *Alpha intensivum*, see Lobeck, *Pathologiae Graeci Serm. Elementa*, pp. 32—36. In many of the words usually given as compounded with this particle, the α is evidently the α copulative; in others the initial α seems to be the moveable euphonic α, or at most a formative letter without signification.

c. Nouns of the syncopated declension in *ερ*, and *φρεν*, *heart*, *mind*, change *ε* into *ο*: thus,

from *μητερ*, *mother*, is made *ἄ-μητορ*, *motherless*.
ἄνερ, *man*, *πολυ-ἄνορ*, *populous*.
φρεν, *mind*, *σω-φρον*, *sound-minded*.

d. Neuters in *μάτ* form adjectives in *μον*, less frequently in *μο*: thus,

from *πραγμάτ*, *deed*, is made *πολυ-πραγμον*, *busy*.
σημάτ, *sign*, *ἄσημον*, *without sign* (or *ἄσημο*, see § 526.)

e. Words of the separable declension not unfrequently take the suffix *ο*: thus,

from *λίμεν*, *harbour*, is made *ἄ-λίμεν-ο*, *harbourless*.
ἄνερ, *man*, *Ἀλεξ-ανδρ-ο*, *Alexander*.

Sometimes two forms coexist, one in a consonant and one in *ο*; as, *πολυ-ανδρ-ο* and *πολυ-ἄνορ*, *populous*; *ευ-τειχεσ-* and *ευ-τειχεο*, *well-walled*.

542. If the second member of a compound adjective be a verb, the verbal root may remain unchanged: but more frequently some suffix is added, as *ο*, *εσ*, *το*, or less frequently *τ*: thus, from *πληγ*, *strike*, is made *κάτα-πληγ*, *timid*.

ζυγ, *yoke*, *συζυγ* (also *συζυγ-ο*), *yoked together*.
κτεν, *kill*, *πατρο-κτον-ο*, *killing one's father*.
μάθ, *learn*, *ἄ-μάθ-εσ*, *stupid*.
δν, *enter*, *ἄ-δν-το*, *not to be entered*.
γνω, *know*, *α-γνω-τ*, *unknown*.

In such compounds the verb is generally, but not exclusively, passive or intransitive. Sometimes the adjective is ambiguous*; thus, *πατροκτον-ο* means also *killed by one's father*; *α-βλάβ-εσ*, is *unharmful* and *harmless*; *ἄ-πειθ-εσ*, *disobedient* and *not-persuasive*; *ἄ-ποτο*, *not drinkable* and *never drinking*.

543. Compound substantives, partaking of the nature of substantives and adjectives, are made from verbal roots by addition of the suffixes denoting *agents*: as, *νεφελ-ηγερε-τα*, *cloud-col-*

* In accentuated Greek such ambiguous words are sometimes distinguished: as, *πατροκτόνος* (N. S.), *killing one's father*, but *πατρόκτονος*, *killed by one's father*: in the genitive, however, both become *πατροκτόνου*. The number of the words in which the distinction is made is, moreover, very limited.

lecting, from νεφέλα-, *cloud*, and ἄγερ-, *collect*; μηλο-βο-τηρ-, *sheep-feeding*. But these are chiefly poetical.

544. Feminine substantives of an abstract signification may be compounded with prepositions without undergoing any change of form: thus, from the fem. nouns βουλα-, *counsel*; δίκᾱ-, *right, suit at law*; ὁδο-, *road*, are formed the compounds ἐπι-βουλα-, *plot*; κατὰ-δίκᾱ-, *sentence*; σύν-οδο-, *assembly*. In composition with other words than prepositions such feminines usually take the suffix ια, as αἰ-φύγ-ια-, *perpetual banishment*, from φύγα-, *flight*. Thus such words as συν-θε-σι-, *putting together*; ναυ-μάχ-ια-, *sea-fight*, may be regarded either as *derived* from the compound words, συν-θε-, *put together*; ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting at sea*, or *compounded* of σύν and θεσι-, ναυ- and μάχα-. They are usually treated as *derivatives*.

545. Compound verbs are only made by prefixing some preposition to a simple verb: the verb undergoes no change. Thus, from βᾶλ-, *throw*; θε-, *put*, are made the compounds ἀπο-βᾶλ-, *throw away*; συν-θε-, *put together*.*

546. The very numerous verbs apparently compounded of verbs and other words not prepositions are really derived from compound adjectives or substantives: thus, from α priv. and δύνᾱτο-, *able*, is made ἄδύνᾱτο-, *unable*;

and thence is derived the verb ἄδύνᾱτε-, *be unable*.

from ναυ-, *ship*, and μάχ-, *fight*, is made ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting by sea*;

and thence ναυμάχε-, *fight by sea*.

ευ-, *well*, εργ-, *work*, ευ-εργετα-, *benefactor*;

and thence ευεργετε-, *be a benefactor*.

σω-, *sound*, φρεν-, *mind*, σω-φρον-, *sound-minded*;

and thence σωφρονε-, *be sound-minded*.

The only exceptions to this statement are found in a few Epic participles, such as δακρυ-χέοντ-, *shedding tears*, from δακρυ-, *tear*, and χέ-οντ-, *pouring*.

547. If the first syllable of the second element of a compound was short, it was sometimes lengthened, originally to avoid the concurrence of too many short syllables, and the practice was then extended to cases in which no such reason appears: thus, ἵππ-ηλάτα-, *driver of horses*; ἐπ-ωνύμο-, *surnamed*; ἄν-ωμοτο-, *un-*

* This process is less composition, strictly so called, than juxtaposition: see § 502.

sworn; φίλ-ηρεμο-, *fond of rowing*; ευ-ωδες-, *sweet-smelling*, are compounded of ελα-, *drive*; ονομ-ᾶτ-, *name*; ομο-, *swear*; ερεμο-, *oar*; οδ-, *smell*. To the same principle are due the long vowels in such words as εἰς-φθ-βολο-, *shooting deer* (for εἰς-φθ-βολο-).



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